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The Courier-Journal

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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1907.—12 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. FOR TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

The Weather.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Kentucky—Snow Saturday, somewhat colder; Sunday fair. Indiana—Fair and continued cold Saturday; Sunday fair, not so cold in north portion; fresh northwest winds. Tennessee—Fair in west, rain or snow and decidedly colder in east portion Saturday. Sunday fair.

THE LATEST.

The judgment of the Jefferson Chancery Court, First division, in the case of Franklin Miller and Robert F. Welmer against the city of Louisville was upheld by the Court of Appeals. The suits were instituted to test the constitutionality of the act of the General Assembly of 1906 creating a commission to construct a system of sewers in Louisville. The lower court upheld the validity of the act, and authorized the issuing of bonds for construction of the sewers.

Fifty-one talesmen were examined yesterday in the effort to complete the jury which is to try Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White, but only two names were added to the jury roll, making seven in all. There will be no session to-day, the court adjourning until Monday morning. In the meantime the seven jurors will be in the custody of bailiffs.

The District Committee of the Democratic party has called a primary in the Sixth Appellate District to select a nominee for a judge of the Court of Appeals. The entrance fee was placed at \$5,000. Judge John M. Lassing is the only announced candidate, but others are mentioned as probable starters in the race.

The Attorney General of the United States, in a petition asking that testimony in the case of Sheriff Shipp be taken at Washington instead of Chattanooga, alleges that the witnesses apprehend danger to themselves if they testify in the latter place.

If Senator Morgan succeeds in ousting William Nelson Cromwell as counsel of the Panama Railroad by a bill he recently introduced, the New York lawyer will not be called upon to give any further testimony before the Senate Committee.

The President is charged by the Democrats in the Senate with going over the heads of that body in the San Domingo matter, and the prospects seem to be that an extra session will be called to consider the pending treaty.

Chairman Griggs, in a letter to Perry Belmont, declares that no corporations contributed to the Democratic campaign fund, and the amount raised was barely enough to carry on the headquarters at Chicago and Washington.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a report on the coal carrying railroads, says that manifestly unjust methods are in vogue, and makes a number of recommendations for the betterment of existing conditions.

At a White House conference last night it was decided to reject the bid of Oliver and Bangs to construct the Panama canal, but to allow Mr. Oliver to enter into arrangements with another contractor if he desires to.

A special session of the general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may be called in a short time to elect four or five new bishops, to replace those who have died or are incapacitated.

The President will have the support of the Senate in any step he may take in the Congo Free State matter, according to a resolution ordered favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Secretary Shaw has announced that there will be no further extension of time for the return of the last deposit of public moneys, which will be recalled from the national banks about February 1.

By voting for himself in the race for president, Earl Parnell broke the long deadlock in the Board of Aldermen at Paducah and the board was organized by the Republican faction of the Council.

Representative Kahn, of California, told the House yesterday of the efforts of foreign insurance companies to repudiate their losses occasioned by the San Francisco disaster.

Vincennes, Ind., is in danger from the flood in the Wabash river and a part of the city is under water. Several breaks have occurred in the levees near that place.

Land in Louisiana, which was ruined by sea water during the hurricane last summer, is being reclaimed by deposits of silt from the flood in the Mississippi river.

Andrew G. Blair, former Premier of New Brunswick and Minister of Railways and Canals in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, died suddenly at Fredericton, N. B.

The treaty delimiting the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama was ratified yesterday by the Panama Assembly with a slight amendment.

The Tennessee Senate yesterday passed the Anti-Race Track Bill by a vote of 21 to 1.

ONE AND ALL HAD EXCUSES

Talesmen Not Anxious To Serve On Jury.

Many Were Acquainted With Stanford White.

Thaw Gazes Interestedly At Courtroom Crowd.

CASE GOES OVER TO MONDAY.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A full day's work before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court to-day resulted in the choice of two more jurors to try Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. One of the two was chosen at the morning session and the other late in the afternoon, not long before court was adjourned for the day. After the number of Thaw jurors had thus been increased to seven Justice Fitzgerald announced that an adjournment would be taken until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The sixth juror is Harold R. Faure, a young man apparently a year or two over thirty. He was down on the list of talesmen as a broker, but he proved to be a printer who lives at 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street. He was the fortieth talesman called to-day and the list since the Thaw proceedings began. The progress toward completing the jury was so slow to-day that as there is to be no session of court to-morrow it is possible that the taking of evidence will not begin before Wednesday.

Jurors Thus Far Chosen.

The seven members of the jury thus far chosen are:

Deming B. Smith, retired manufacturer, of 353 West One Hundred and Eleventh street.

George H. Peck, a manager for the Cunard Line, of 601, West One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

George Pfaff, hardware dealer, of 122 Center street.

Arthur S. Campbell, electrical engineer, 323 West End avenue.

Henry C. Harney, piano warehouse manager, of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Brook avenue.

Harold R. Faure, printer, of 21 Manhattan avenue.

Malcolm S. Fraser, clothing salesman, of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

Many Had Excuses.

There was an evidently widespread inclination among the talesmen examined to-day not to serve on the jury.

Whether the implied threat of prolonged incarceration in the Broadway Central Hotel held out to their predecessors on Thursday had anything to do with it cannot, of course, be stated. All the same, one after another of them came up to the witness stand prepared with various excuses. Several of them had documents which they sprung on the court without delay, and which looked to be physicians' certificates. This device was uniformly successful.

Others stated that they had formed decided opinions as to the guilt of the defendant, and could not be sure that they could lay aside sufficiently to render a fair verdict. This excuse, if the examiners could not induce the talesman to modify it, invariably resulted in the discharge of the talesman.

Some Who Knew White.

There was another and a surprising large group of talesmen who had been personally acquainted with Stanford White. Several of these appeared on the witness stand in rapid succession in the course of the afternoon session. One of them was Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of the Century Magazine. He told the court that he had known Stanford White for many years, and that he and Thaw's victim had belonged to the same club. He was promptly allowed to go, along with all the other talesmen who had known Mr. White.

Every prospective juror examined was asked if he knew Abe Hummel, but not one of them would admit it. One talesman was allowed to depart because he knew an employee of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, and had heard from him certain things that would prevent him from giving an unbiased verdict. He was not asked what those things were, nor did any talesman who said he had formed an opinion indicate whether he thought Thaw guilty or not guilty.

Line of Defense.

Only the faintest indication was given by the lawyers for Thaw of the line of defense they intend to follow. The nearest any of them came to such an indi-

cation was when Mr. Hartridge asked of Mr. Faure this question: "Would you take into consideration all the evidence tending to show that at the time of the killing of Stanford White?" A moment later counsel inquired: "You would not object to any line of defense that was within the law, would you?"

"It would not," replied Mr. Faure. The examination of the talesmen proceeded much as on the previous day, the only change of importance being that Mr. Gleason for the first time replaced Mr. Hartridge in several of the examinations. The other members of the squad of Thaw counsel displayed their customary consistent lack of activity in the doings of the court. Mr. McKim's job continues to be to sit on Harry Thaw's right. Mr. Peabody goes right on holding down the defendant's left wing. Mr. Delmas persists in re-sembling Napoleon.

Mr. Jerome's Methods.

Mr. Jerome on his part goes steadily and quietly on his course, winning the increasing approval of all the lawyers who watch his methods. He evidently has laid out his plan of campaign with great pains and completeness. Known precisely what he wants in the way of jurors and drives straight at his mark without any fuss or feathers. He wastes no time in useless repetitions or irrelevant questions. When he questions a talesman repeatedly on the same point there is invariably a reason for it that appears after a moment's thought. He is scrupulously polite with all the subjects of his inquiry, scarcely ever raises his voice above the conversational level and few of his inquiries are ruled out by Justice Fitzgerald.

Along with the members of Harry Thaw's family who appeared in court on the first day of the trial the Countess of Yarmouth was absent to-day. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw occupied her usual seat between her chorus girl friend, Mary McKenzie, on one side and Mrs. William Thaw on the other. On Mrs. Thaw's right sat her daughter, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie. In front of them were Joseph Thaw and Edward Thaw, brothers of Harry.

No Family Disagreement.

Mr. Hartridge took occasion to deny to-day that there had been any falling out or serious disagreement between members of the client's family.

Harry Thaw seemed much more accustomed to his surroundings to-day.

(Concluded On 3d Page, 6th Column.)

ALL GIVEN BY GOOD DEMOCRATS

AND NO CORPORATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO FUND.

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS SAYS ENTIRE AMOUNT WAS SMALL.

AGREES WITH PUBLICITY IDEA.

Washington, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Representative Griggs, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity Organization, suggesting that, notwithstanding the failure up to this time of the passage of the proposed publicity bill, he should voluntarily make a general statement in regard to the contributions received by his committee, writes as follows:

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1907. Hon. Perry Belmont, President National Publicity Law Organization, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir: Your letter suggesting the publication of the names of the contributors to the Democratic campaign fund for the campaign of 1906 came promptly to hand. It is unnecessary to suggest to you the fact that there is no law compelling the publication of the names of contributors to campaign funds, and that, therefore, a subscriber to the fund did so without suggestion from any quarter that his name and contribution would be made public.

It would involve quite an outlay of time and labor to consult with all of these subscribers and ascertain their wishes in this matter, more than we are able to devote to it at this time.

Their number is quite large, aggregating several thousands. If we were inclined to undertake this labor some would undoubtedly agree to the publication of their names and subscriptions and others as certainly would decline. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be but a partial and incomplete disclosure.

I think you will agree with me when I say that to publish a partial list would be improper and trifling with a serious subject. It is, however, permissible to say to you in this connection that we had no very large contributions, not over half a dozen in excess of \$500, and by far the greater number less than \$100. So far as I know or can ascertain, no corporations were contributors to our fund. It was all given by good Democrats in the hope and for the sake of Democratic success. The entire fund collected by this committee was a small one and was barely sufficient to conduct the headquarters here and in Chicago and to pay for the printing incident to measures in every campaign.

We agree thoroughly with the publicity idea as expressed to you during the spring of last year, and hope before another campaign opens we will be upon the statute books a law requiring such publicity. Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. GRIGGS, Chairman Democratic Congressional Committee.

Mr. Belmont said that the letter was satisfactory and gave assurance of the co-operation of leading Democrats in the enactment of the proposed publicity law, as he had no doubt Representative Sherman, chairman of the Republican Committee, to whom a similar letter had been addressed, would also reply.

On November 13 the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting in Minneapolis, gave a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Congressional Campaign Committee of that organization. The total sum received was \$3,036 and the total expenditures \$7,534. The Federation of Labor leaders have been among the earliest advocates of the proposed National Publicity Law.

HEAVIEST SNOW OF WINTER

Louisville Got Four and One-Half Inches.

Accompanied By Rapid Drop In Temperature.

Will Continue Cold and Be Fair To-day.

SALTING CISTERN HEADS.

Four and one-half inches of snow, measured on the level last night, ushered in Louisville's first real winter weather of the present season. Having delayed its coming until most people were becoming convinced that the winter had changed to a rainy season, or that it was over before it commenced, the snow seemed determined to make a lasting impression, and from the comments heard on all hands the effort was a decided success. Had the ground been colder instead of warm and sodden by the excessive rainfall of the last month, the weather men were of the opinion that the depth of the snow would have exceeded five inches. The rain gauges showed a total precipitation for the day of .49 inches.

Fair skies and cooler temperature for to-day is predicted for Kentucky by the United States Weather Bureau following the steadily decreasing temperature of yesterday. The fall of the mercury began almost simultaneously with the snow, before daylight and between 6 o'clock yesterday morning and 7 o'clock last evening there was a decrease in temperature from 40 degrees to 18 degrees, a difference of twenty-two degrees for the thirteen hours.

Louisville Got Most.

The snow was general over the entire country, and Louisville received probably the most generous portion. At Pittsburgh the fall was three inches, while at Cincinnati it was two inches; Indianapolis, Chicago and other points there were but slight snowfalls. In the belief of Ferdinand J. Walz, district forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau, the snowfall will have but slight, if any effect on the river situation. Mr. Walz said last evening: "According to the observations and data at hand, the weather to-morrow should be clear and cold, though perhaps not quite as cold as this evening. Sunday also should be fair and a trifle colder than Saturday."

As it fell yesterday the snow was wet, dense and heavy. It packed readily, however, and in spite of the damp condition of the streets, was not converted into the slush that might have been expected. The effect on traffic was slight in the city; there were no street car blockades and the inconveniences to vehicles are comparatively nothing. The steadily decreasing temperature that dropped from 40 degrees at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to 18 degrees at 7 o'clock last evening kept the snow from melting.

Trains Delayed Somewhat.

Railroad travel was interfered with to some extent, less on account of track difficulties, however, than in maintaining steam pressures in locomotive boilers. Nearly all trains entering the city were from two minutes to half an hour late in favorable cases, and this was said to be due to the cold atmosphere and the snow clinging to the boiler jackets as it fell. The damp and heavy atmosphere, too, interfered with draft conditions in fire boxes and, all combined, made the lives of the train crews anything but hilarious.

Business in all lines suffered to a greater or less degree from the dislike of the people to venture out of doors if it could be avoided. In addition to the wet and clinging character of the snow that made it disagreeable to walk in there was what seemed to be a heavy, dark cloud bank hanging over the city that had a most depressing effect upon those whom necessity called for on the streets. No one walked who could avoid it, and in consequence the trolley cars and the hackmen reaped a harvest.

Very Little Wire Trouble.

Telephone and telegraph wires seemed generally immune and except for the heavy pressure of usage to which they were subject there were no complaints. This was due to the lack of wind accompanying the snow, which usually causes the havoc experienced in similar storms. However, there is prospect that wire troubles may begin to-day, owing to the freezing of accumulated moisture on the under side, causing the wires to sag and cross, but unless heavier weather intervenes these troubles will be trifling and easily remedied.

Salting Cistern Heads.

Crews were sent out yesterday afternoon from the different engine houses and all the cistern heads over the city were salted in order to prevent them from freezing up. At the Central Fire Department, Sixth and Jefferson, it was said last night that every precaution had been taken against the cold

weather and snow doing damage or causing delay in case of a fire.

Deep At Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A snowstorm is raging in Hopkinsville to-night. Rain began falling this afternoon, turning first into sleet and later to snow. The ground is covered with three inches of snow and it is falling heavily.

Four Inches At Lawrenceburg.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The heaviest snowstorm of the season began at an early hour this afternoon and the ground is covered with four inches of snow.

Illinois Man Saw It Moving Toward Sandford, Leaving Trail of Sparks.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 25.—That a meteor set off the car of powder and caused the disaster to Big Four accommodation train No. 2 at Sandford, Ind., on last Saturday night is the assertion of E. E. Brown, of Edgar county, Ill.

Mr. Brown lives on rural route No. 1 out of Paris. He stated to-day that on the night of the disaster and at the time of the explosion a large meteor passed over his place. It appeared like a great ball of fire, he said, and made a noise like a strong wind. The meteor, said Mr. Brown, was moving in the direction of Sandford and left a trail of sparks. Almost immediately after its appearance, he said, the explosion of the car of powder occurred.

Other people living in the vicinity of Vermilion, Ill., and Sandford, Ind., to-day stated that they saw the meteor also.

SCENTS DANGER TO WITNESSES

ATTORNEY GENERAL FILES PETITION IN SHIP CASE.

ASKS TESTIMONY BE TAKEN AT WASHINGTON.

COMMUNITY STILL EXCITED.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Attorney General to-day filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the United States asking a change of the order of the taking of testimony in the contempt case of Sheriff Shipp and others arising out of the lynching of the negro John-son, in Washington, instead of Chattanooga, as at first ordered. The principal reason given is that witnesses will be afraid to speak freely if they are examined at Chattanooga.

The Attorney General urges that it will not be necessary for the defendants themselves to be here, and suggests that it will be no great hardship to require their attorneys to come. It is urged that the defendants should come to the court rather than that the court should go to them, and it is represented as important that the taking of testimony should be at a place where the court can be consulted if necessary. The petition then proceeds:

"It is submitted that the locality where this terrible occurrence took place and where (as appears from the crime itself, from the record in Johnson's case and from the oral argument herein on the preliminary question of law) the feelings of certain portions of the community have been and are still greatly excited, is an unsuitable place for this examination, especially for the witnesses for the United States.

"In that locality the local facts cannot be elicited in a calm and dispassionate atmosphere, free from the danger from local prejudice, and a sense of personal insecurity may stifle or check the full and frank utterances of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the Attorney General deems it his duty to advise the court that confidential information in possession of the Department of Justice of a character entitled to credit, indicates that witnesses for the United States may reasonably and will in fact, entertain apprehensions of danger to themselves if they testify at Chattanooga."

No Legislative Power.

"It is always easy to separate legislative and executive functions, but we have been unable to discover from the act that any legislative power is conferred upon the commission. The act possessed no vitality until the Council passed the ordinance for taking of the vote on the issue of the bonds; that is the powers of the commission, without the vote of the people, were clearly ministerial and not substantial. It was left entirely to the Council to say whether they would pass such an ordinance. When the ordinance was passed the whole scheme devised by the act failed unless the people voted for it. So that the Legislature, by the act, left the entire matter in the first case within the discretion of the Council, and after it acted to the vote of the people.

IN SUDDEN ANGER

JOHN GREGORY DECLARES HE STRUCK CASHIER.

Denies Attempt To Rob and Says Hatchet Was Used During Fight In Bank.

Marion, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Intense excitement prevailed here last night when the report came that Edgar Gregory, the young cashier of the bank of Dycusburg, had been assaulted by John D. Gregory, ex-Marshall of Dycusburg.

The Sheriff was notified and went to Dycusburg. He returned here this morning at 5 o'clock with John Gregory, who was placed in jail. The prisoner ridicules the idea of bank robbery ever being thought of or attempted. He says a disagreement arose over a check, which he had given the Dycusburg bank cashier on the Marion bank, and which had been protested. He claims that the banker abused him and called him vile names and that in sudden heat and passion he grabbed a hatchet and struck the cashier with it.

Fire At Coal Mines.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the colored section of the camps at Straight creek mines this evening. Three houses were burned before the fire was checked.

May Shoot At Mark.

Judge Settle handed down an opinion in the case of the United States Senate.

SEWER BOND ISSUE UPHELD

Act Creating Commission Held To Be Good.

Not Special Legislation Such As Is Forbidden.

Court of Appeals Settles Important Case.

AFFECTS LOUISVILLE ONLY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—In an opinion delivered by Judge Hobson, the Court of Appeals to-day upheld the judgment of the Jefferson Chancery Court, First Division, declaring valid the act of 1906, enabling the city of Louisville to construct a comprehensive system of sewers, and authorizing the bond issue voted for that purpose.

The opinion was announced in the cases of Franklin Miller and Robert F. Welmer against the City of Louisville, heard on appeal. The suits were filed in the lower court assailing the validity of the act, and to enjoin the issue of the bonds. The trial judge sustained a demurrer to the petitions and dismissed the actions. The plaintiffs appealed from the judgment.

It was insisted, on appeal, that the act in local and special legislation and in conflict with Section 39 of the Constitution; that the act is unconstitutional because the members of the Commission are not elected by the people; that the General Assembly is without authority, by special act, to create a corporation. Meeting these points, the court, in the opinion of Judge Hobson, says in brief:

Must Be For Louisville Alone.

"The Constitution authorizes the General Assembly to divide the cities of the State into classes and to provide for the government of each class. So long as there is only one city in any class, all legislation for that class of cities must of necessity be limited to the one city in the class. In other words, so long as Louisville is the only city of the first class, there is no way in which the General Assembly can provide for the government of Louisville but by acts for the government of cities of the first class. If there were now in the State a half dozen cities in the first class, the act is question would be applicable to all of them. The fact that there is only one city in that class does not change or affect in any way the power of the General Assembly. It is true the act uses in one section the word 'Louisville,' but this is simply an inadvertence due to the fact that Louisville is now the only city of the first class. It is also immaterial that the act only provides for an election in November, 1906, and that as Louisville is now the only city in the first class, it is the only city that can take advantage of the act. This is due simply to the fact that there is now only one city of the first class.

No Legislative Power.

"It is always easy to separate legislative and executive functions, but we have been unable to discover from the act that any legislative power is conferred upon the commission. The act possessed no vitality until the Council passed the ordinance for taking of the vote on the issue of the bonds; that is the powers of the commission, without the vote of the people, were clearly ministerial and not substantial. It was left entirely to the Council to say whether they would pass such an ordinance. When the ordinance was passed the whole scheme devised by the act failed unless the people voted for it. So that the Legislature, by the act, left the entire matter in the first case within the discretion of the Council, and after it acted to the vote of the people.

ATTACK ON BECKHAM,

SAYS W. P. THORNE, OF LETTER FROM JOHN SMITH.

Denies He Ever Was Approached Regarding Pardon For Callahan Or Hargis.

New Castle, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—After consultation with several of his personal friends and his attorneys, William P. Thorne, Lieutenant Governor, to-night gave out a statement regarding certain portions of a letter written to the Courier-Journal by John Smith, the man who confessed to participation in the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox. Mr. Thorne's statement is as follows:

"Gov. Beckham never at any time or place said a word to me about either Hargis or Callahan, or intimated anything about a pardon for either of them, nor did any other person ever suggest such a thing. Any statement to that effect is false and does Gov. Beckham and myself gross injustice. Neither Hargis nor Callahan ever said a word to me about a pardon, nor did anyone for them. I am at a loss to know why I should be dragged into this matter. I am not a candidate for office, and I am giving my whole time to my profession to support myself and family, and regret a publication of the libel, so far as I am concerned, more on account of Gov. Beckham than for any other reason, for I am perfectly assured that he is entirely innocent of the charge. It is a sweet morsel under the tongues of some who realize that, contrary to their will, Gov. Beckham is the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate."

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of the court in which it is held that firing at a mark or object on the highway with a weapon is not "firing at random," as is denounced in the statute, and not punishable under that statute. The whole court considered the question, which was presented in an appeal of William Callahan against the Commonwealth, from the Leslie Circuit Court, and Chief Justice O'Rear and Judge Lassing dissent from the majority opinion. The ruling announced reverses the judgment of the trial court, in which Callahan was convicted and a fine of \$50 imposed.

Other Decisions.

In another opinion by Judge Settle, the court affirmed judgment of the Jefferson Chancery Court, First division, in a case of Margaret Cain's administrator against the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company. The action was by the appellant to recover a dower right in certain property sold by order of court a good many years ago, and later purchased by the appellee company. The court below held for defendant.

The court, Judge Nunn writing, upheld judgment of the Graves Circuit Court in two cases of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company against the Commonwealth. The appellant company was convicted in the trial court of selling beer in the city of Mayfield in violation of local option laws, and fine was entered.

Judgment of the Harlan Circuit Court in another local case, that of Smith Ball against the Commonwealth, was reversed by the court, and remanded for a new trial under instructions. Judge Nunn also handed down the opinion in this case. Appellant was convicted of violation of local option laws and was sentenced to confinement in the county jail.

TO SELECT APPELLATE JUDGE BY PRIMARY

COMMITTEE FIXES DATE FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

JOHN M. LASSING ONLY ANNOUNCED CANDIDATE.

OTHERS MAY ENTER RACE.

Cynthiana, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Democratic Committee of the Sixth appellate district met in this city this afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the time and manner of selecting a Democratic nominee for the judgeship of the Court of Appeals from this district. After a short meeting it was announced that they deemed it best to hold a primary election and set the date for Tuesday, April 2, and fixed the entrance fee at \$5,000.

The meeting was called to order by Will A. Young, of Bath county, who stated the object of the meeting. On motion, the various candidates were invited to make suggestions as to the best method of selecting the nominee.

Judge Lassing, in a short speech, urged a primary election and an early date, saying the people were tired of elections and that he did not want the nomination unless he could secure it by fair means and all he wanted was an opportunity to present his claims to the people of the district.

J. J. Osborne, followed. He said he was not a candidate, but that a primary election, at an early date, meant giving the nomination to Judge Lassing on a silver platter. He said most of the primaries conducted in Kentucky are a stretch in the nostrils of the people of Kentucky, and urged mass-conventions throughout the district to be held in July or August.

A. B. Rouse, of Boone county, acted as secretary, and with W. A. Young and R. K. Hart, of Fleming, were appointed a subcommittee to arrange for the primary and attend to the election.

J. W. Lassing is the only announced candidate, but E. L. Worthington, of Mason; Allie Young, of Bath, and J. J. Osborne, of Harrison, are spoken of as prospective candidates.

The committee adjourned to meet in Covington at the call of the chairman.

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COAL PROBE TO GO DEEP

Louisville Hearing Only Beginning of Investigation.

I. C. Has Plenty of Cars For Illinois Coal.

PRIMARY LAW OVER HEADS.

Splitting Indiana Legislature Into Factions.

FAIRBANKS AND BEVERIDGE FORCES LINED UP.

TEST OF STRENGTH TO COME IN CAUCUS.

TO BE HELD IN FEW DAYS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The majority in the Indiana Legislature is gradually separating into two distinct factions, one of which will back the Fairbanks and the other the Beveridge badge in the coming contest over a primary election law. The Beveridge men, led by Senator Roemer of this county, are in favor of a complete system of primaries at which every nominee for office and for membership of the organization shall be chosen, no exceptions being made even in cases of Congressmen.

Senator Martin Hugg, also of this county, a law partner of District Attorney Keating, who is a Fairbanks appointee and long one of the vice president's henchmen, is back of the bill for limited primaries; that is, primaries in certain large counties which shall be limited to the selection of candidates for local or county offices.

Vice President Fairbanks is in control of the party machine and so long as members of the legislature are selected by convention his adherents know that they can retain power.

Beveridge understands the way in which these conventions are manipulated and he wants to go direct to the people in a way that every man's vote will count. His only hope of beating the Fairbanks-Henney-Watson combination is to get out the people to primary and to elect a legislature which will be held in a few days and at which time it will be decided what kind of a primary law shall be enacted.

Railway Relief Association.

The most important bill passed today was one in the House relating to railroad relief. The bill provides that any railroad employee who is injured or killed while performing his duties shall be entitled to compensation. The bill also provides that any railroad employee who is injured or killed while performing his duties shall be entitled to compensation. The bill also provides that any railroad employee who is injured or killed while performing his duties shall be entitled to compensation.

Wallace Status Bill Passed.

Senator Thomas Moore's bill No. 23, to appropriate \$3,000 for a statue of Gen. Lew Wallace, to be placed in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington, was passed.

Senator Slack's joint resolution requiring voters to register and also providing certain educational qualifications for voters after 1911, was advanced to engrossment without objection.

The bill to place the burial grounds at Lincoln City, Spencer county, in which repose the remains of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, under the State care, was passed by a vote of 36 to 0.

Senate enrolled joint resolution No. 4, empowering the governor to use as part of the State's contingent emergency fund for the relief of Ohio river flood sufferers, was signed by the lieutenant governor today after being received from the House with the speaker's signature.

FOUR NEW BISHOPS

BADLY NEEDED IN METHODIST CHURCH.

Special Session of General Convention May Be Called To Elect.

Memphis, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A movement has been started here among leading Methodist laymen and ministers, some of whom are delegates, looking to a called session of the general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, East, at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1917, to elect four or five new bishops. Recently Bishops Tigert and Smith have died; Bishop Duncan is dying; Bishop Galloway will hardly ever again take active work; Bishops Key and Morrison are very old and feeble. This leaves all the work to six bishops.

Bishop Wilson has called the College of Bishops to meet in March, two months sooner than usual, and it is understood that they will consider the matter at that meeting. In the event of a called session, Dr. B. Murrah and H. M. Dabbs, of Mississippi; J. C. Kligo, of North Carolina; Collins Dancy, of Baltimore, and James McCoy, of Alabama, are the most prominently mentioned for the episcopacy.

Convicted of Murder.

Monticello, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Sherman Hughes today was convicted of the murder of Stephen Dick last year, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

A Hint

Coffee MAY be your trouble. Stop 10 days and use well-made

POSTUM

It's easy to find out, and "THERE'S A REASON."

President Ignoring Senate In San Domingo Matter.

CULLUM BELIEVES EXTRA SESSION WILL BE CALLED.

REPUBLICANS WILL THEN HAVE SAFE MAJORITY FOR TREATY.

PANAMA CANAL CHANGES.

Washington, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, believes an extra session of the Senate will be called. He said today that the San Domingo treaty as well as executive business after March 4 would make it probable that a session would be necessary. The Senator's announcement is construed to mean that there is no hope of the ratification of the San Domingo treaty at this session.

After March 4 the Republicans will have a working majority of two-thirds in the Senate, and can therefore ratify any treaty when a vote is reached. At the present time, even with the addition of two or three Democrats who would vote for the treaty, they have not a sufficient number of votes.

Meetings of the Foreign Relations Committee which have been held at this session seem to clearly indicate that the Democrats will not vote for the treaty, and it is therefore taken for granted that nothing will be done in the matter at this session.

The main objection on the part of the Democrats is that the President is now conducting the same relations with San Domingo that he would be authorized to conduct under the proposed treaty. He has gone over the head of the Senate and is simply asking that his action be confirmed.

FRISCO INSURANCE.

Representative Kahn Tells of Repudiation by German Companies.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative Kahn, of California, today addressed the House on the manner in which fire insurance companies had settled their losses growing out of the fire and earthquake in San Francisco. He said that at the time of the fire 118 companies had policies on property in the devastated district, all of which were American except thirty, and that of the foreign companies seventeen were English, six German, two Scottish and Canadian, respectively, and one each in Austria, Sweden and New Zealand.

Most of the American companies had paid their claims in full with the result of the depletion of their capital, and in several cases insolvency.

He paid a compliment to the English companies, who, he said, the foreign companies, other than English, had evaded their obligations, and most of them have withdrawn from the State.

In case of the German and Austrian companies, however, through the action of the German courts and the good offices of the State Department, he said, the insured probably will receive settlement of fifty cents on the dollar or over.

"Not one of the six German companies doing business in San Francisco prior to the fire of April 18, 1906, has paid its policies at 100 cents on the dollar," said Mr. Kahn.

GETS THE MONEY.

Jameson Exposition Granted a Million-Dollar Loan By Senate.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Resolutions to clothe naval officers from lighting a fire under Senators and members to compel the enactment of the Naval Personnel Bill at this session were presented to the Senate today by Mr. Hale, and after causing a snappy debate of short duration went over for future consideration.

The urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, carrying \$7,800,000 as it came from the House, and authorizing by a Senate amendment a loan of \$1,000,000 to the Jameson Exposition company was passed. The latter part of the day was devoted to the disposition of pension bills.

WILL BE ABOLISHED.

Chief Engineer To Take Place of Panama Canal Commissioner.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Following out the President's recommendation, the Isthmian Canal Commission should be reduced to three members, or better still, one member, the Senate Canal Committee expects to have ready for consideration on Tuesday next a bill abolishing the commission entirely. In its place, the committee proposes to substitute for the Lodge resolution concerning the Congo Free State situation. The resolution merely advises the President that he will receive the cordial support of the Senate in any steps he may take in connection with the Congo Free State.

GIVEN A FREE HAND.

President Authorized To Act In the Congo Free State Matter.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today ordered favorably reported the substitute for the Lodge resolution concerning the Congo Free State situation. The resolution merely advises the President that he will receive the cordial support of the Senate in any steps he may take in connection with the Congo Free State.

MAY GET OFF.

Morgan Thinks Need For Questioning Cromwell May Disappear.

Washington, Jan. 25.—It is probable that William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, will not be recalled for examination by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Senate in relation to his connection with the sale of the Panama Canal. Morgan, who is the most prominent member of the committee, thinks that the need for questioning Cromwell may disappear.

Free Seed In House.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The House today passed a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for new buildings.

day passed a number of bills of a local nature including 380 private pension bills. Free distribution of gasoline occupied the remainder of the day and the House at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

SULPHUR AND LIME IN SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Louisiana Industries Appeal From Decision of Secretary Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretaries Shaw and Strauss today gave a hearing to Representatives Meyer and Broussard and a delegation from New Orleans representing the sugar and molasses industry of Louisiana on the use of sulphur fumes and lime in sugar and molasses. It was stated that Secretary Wilson, acting upon the advice of Dr. Wiley, the chief chemist of the department, has expressed the opinion that sulphur fumes and lime were injurious to health, and therefore their use under the Pure Food Law should be prohibited.

As the regulations governing the matter must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the conference today was in the nature of an appeal from Secretary Wilson's view. It was stated that the quantities of lime and sulphur fumes were so small that they could not be deleterious to health, and that their use was solely for the purpose of clarifying the sugar and molasses and ridding them of substances that would, if retained, make them altogether unpalatable.

To inhibit its use, it was said, would entail a loss on the sugar industry of Louisiana of at least 30 per cent. Secretaries Shaw and Strauss will take the matter up with Secretary Wilson.

LOUISVILLE MEN SEE TO PREVENT MERGER

ASK RECEIVER FOR MEMPHIS STREET RAILWAY.

OBJECT TO COMBINATION OF SEVERAL COMPANIES.

OWN BIG BLOCK OF STOCK.

Memphis, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Three minority stockholders of the Memphis Street Railway Company formally asked for a receiver for the institution in the Chancery Court today. At the same time an application was made for an injunction to restrain leaders Newman and Sons, said to own a controlling interest in the institution, the American Cities Railway Company and all individual officers of the two concerns, from forming a merger which would include the street railways of Memphis, Birmingham, Knoxville, Little Rock and the light and power plant at Houston, Texas.

The three stockholders seeking the receiver and injunctions are George Clark, John H. Brand and R. P. Hallock, all of Louisville, who declare in their bill that they own common stock in the Memphis Street Railway Company to the amount of \$175,000. It is alleged that the combination in process of formation is an illegal one and that it destroys the charter of the Memphis Street Railway Company. The chancellor is urged at once to stop the forming of the American Cities Railway and Light Company and to appoint a receiver for the institution that the rights and interests of minority stockholders may be safeguarded.

The institution of legal proceedings is believed to be the first move to prevent the formation of the big merger, announced some time ago, by the Newman and Sons, who are the owners of the Memphis Street Railway Company. A block of the common stock of the Memphis Street Railway Company is owned by Newman and Sons, who are the owners of the Memphis Street Railway Company. A block of the common stock of the Memphis Street Railway Company is owned by Newman and Sons, who are the owners of the Memphis Street Railway Company.

WANT PROTECTION

IN ASSISTING BURLEY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati Warehousemen Afraid Trust Would Take Vengeance Later On.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Cincinnati bankers, it was said today, had signified their intention of assisting Kentucky bankers in financing the American Society of Equity in its fight against the tobacco trust. Possibility of retaliatory measures by the tobacco trust will prevent Cincinnati tobacco warehouses from entering openly into the fight, it is said. As a consequence of this, the Cincinnati bankers, who are said to be the great bulk of protection for the crop.

This situation was developed following a conference of Cincinnati tobacco warehouses with Charles A. Leary, of Cincinnati, who, with several other large growers of tobacco, has undertaken the task of getting financial assistance. Mr. Leary, with his associates, tried to secure assistance in Louisville, but did not succeed. At Cincinnati they were told that tobacco warehouses would accept part of the burden if Louisville could also get into the deal. This was the purpose of shutting off any possibility of the trust taking vengeance on either city by refusing to purchase later on.

LITTLE INFORMATION OF INDIAN FIGHT.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 25.—Meager information was received here today, but no definite details of a battle between Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians in Sonora. The fight occurred Wednesday and the Indians were defeated with heavy losses. The loss of the Mexicans is stated now to have been twenty-five killed. With the Yaquis were two white men, said to be criminal refugees from the United States.

Working For Exhibit.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Col. H. H. Hargis, of Bowling Green, spent the day here in the interest of the movement for a Kentucky building for the National Exposition. He met the local committee to-night at Hotel Latham and discussed plans for raising Christian county's part of the \$40,000 fund.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

Manfordsville, Ky., Jan. 25.—A verdict of "not guilty" was returned here in the case of Bennie Sturgeon, charged with the murder of Sam Doyle. The case was hard fought and considerable feeling is manifested by friends of Sturgeon and Doyle and trouble between the factions is feared.

Kentuckian Dies In Oklahoma.

Mayking, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—

SOAKED LETTERS

Will Be Distributed At Lebanon Office.

FIRE CAUSES DAMAGE TO ADJOINING BUILDING.

WATER SATURATES EVERY PIECE OF MAIL.

SMALL OIL STOVE EXPLODES.

Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Fire today at noon destroyed the tailoring rooms of Jaglovics Bros. on the second floor of the Conway building at Main and Market streets. The stock of goods of R. J. Wise & Co., on the first floor of the same building, was also badly damaged by water. The office of Dr. E. J. Dawson and the post-office, which are located in an adjoining building, were considerably damaged by the water. Almost every piece of mail in the post-office was saturated, the water covering the floor to a depth of several inches. The office was closed for several hours.

The fire was caused by a small oil stove exploding in the pressing room of the tailoring establishment. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

WOMAN FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.

Clothes Catch Fire During Scuffle With Companion.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—With her eyes burned from their sockets, and flesh, from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, dropping off, Mrs. Maude Schrand lies dying at 1020 Ninth street, while Jeff Reeves, her companion, in the city prison charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, but facing the possibility of a more serious charge when she dies.

According to his statement, they were scuffling in the room, both of them intoxicated, when they were burned. She called to him to throw a comfort around her, which he did, and he said he had been in the room with her and was arrested after the physician had examined the woman.

The woman is conscious, but declines to make a statement. The physicians say she cannot live longer than tonight. All her clothes were burned away and her shoes were burning when the physicians arrived. Mrs. Schrand was Miss Maude Patterson of Kentucky, Ill. Her husband and three boys live there now.

REGENTS PLEASED.

Opening of Western Normal School Thoroughly Satisfactory.

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Board of Regents of the West Kentucky State Normal School has in session here today. The members present are H. K. Cole, of Owensboro; H. C. Miller, of Elizabethtown; J. W. Potter, of this city; Columbia, which was burned January 1, and E. H. Mark, being indisposed, were not able to attend.

The meeting of the board today was merely for the transaction of routine business in connection with the opening and conduct of the school. The regents were very much pleased with the most auspicious opening of the school had on Tuesday.

Mr. H. H. Cherry, entertained the regents and the students of the State Normal with a reception to-night at Van Meter Hall.

Drummers To Banquet.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Hopkinsville Traveling Men's Association will entertain a banquet Saturday night at the Hotel Latham. There are about sixty-five traveling men whose homes are in this city and their wives and friends will be present. After-dinner speeches will be made as follows: "Salesmen," by M. M. McEachern, Mayor of Hopkinsville; "Clubs are Trumps," by L. H. Davis, secretary of Commercial Club; "A Line of Talk," by Thomas C. Woodward, editor of Kentucky New Era; "On the Road," by James Y. Cabanis, Evansville, Ind.; "The Christian Traveler," by Rev. Harry D. Smith, pastor of Church of Christ.

Bridge Weakened By Flood.

Lancaster, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Dix river, which was higher last week than it has been for a number of years, is now so high that it has weakened the new railroad bridge between Lancaster and Rowland and all trains are transferring at that point. The bridge was not washed down by the flood, as so many trains cannot pass over it. Passengers walk over the bridge, while mail, baggage and express are transferred on a hand car. The night train will lay over at Lancaster every Sunday until the ground gets dry enough to raise the false work.

Woman Accidentally Shot.

Mayfield, Ky., Jan. 25.—Miss Maude C. Dwyer, daughter of Mr. J. W. Dwyer, living between Boydsville and Louisville, this county, was accidentally shot by Duane Simpson, a sixteen-year-old son of William Simpson, living in the same neighborhood. Miss Cavitt died at 8 o'clock last night.

She was lying in bed and was standing inside the room while the Simpson boy was loading his gun and was discharged and the shot struck Miss Cavitt.

Dies of Scarlet Fever.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Miss Clara Dawson, a well-known young woman, died this afternoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Smith, after a short illness of scarlet fever.

Miss Dawson contracted the disease while nursing her sister's child, who had scarlet fever. She was a daughter of William M. Dawson and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Peckover.

Dies After Long Illness.

London, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. G. A. Settle, wife of one of London's prominent citizens, died today at her home in East London today, after a lingering illness of several months. Arrangements for the funeral and burial will be made at a later date. It is likely that the death was due to complications arising from the long illness.

Working For Exhibit.

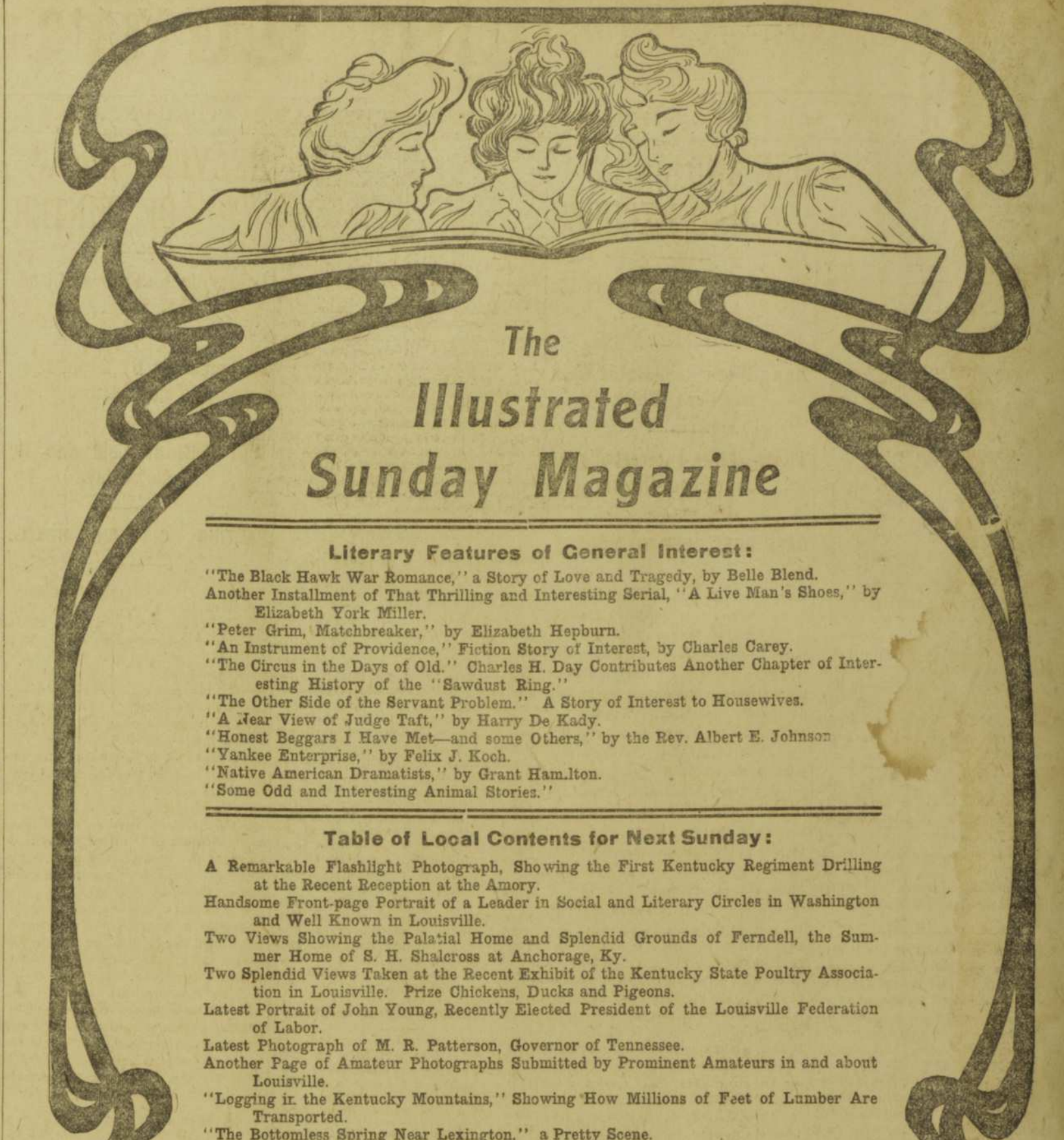
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Mayking, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—



The Illustrated Sunday Magazine

Literary Features of General Interest:

- "The Black Hawk War Romance," a Story of Love and Tragedy, by Belle Blend.
- Another Installment of That Thrilling and Interesting Serial, "A Live Man's Shoes," by Elizabeth York Miller.
- "Peter Grim, Matchbreaker," by Elizabeth Hepburn.
- "An Instrument of Providence," Fiction Story of Interest, by Charles Carey.
- "The Circus in the Days of Old," Charles H. Day Contributes Another Chapter of Interesting History of the "Sawdust Ring."
- "The Other Side of the Servant Problem," A Story of Interest to Housewives.
- "A Near View of Judge Taft," by Harry De Kady.
- "Honest Beggars I Have Met—and some Others," by the Rev. Albert E. Johnson.
- "Yankee Enterprise," by Felix J. Koch.
- "Native American Dramatists," by Grant Hamilton.
- "Some Odd and Interesting Animal Stories."

Table of Local Contents for Next Sunday:

- A Remarkable Flashlight Photograph, Showing the First Kentucky Regiment Drilling at the Recent Reception at the Amory.
- Handsome Front-page Portrait of a Leader in Social and Literary Circles in Washington and Well Known in Louisville.
- Two Views Showing the Palatial Home and Splendid Grounds of Fernell, the Summer Home of S. H. Shalcross at Anchorage, Ky.
- Two Splendid Views Taken at the Recent Exhibit of the Kentucky State Poultry Association in Louisville. Prize Chickens, Ducks and Pigeons.
- Latest Portrait of John Young, Recently Elected President of the Louisville Federation of Labor.
- Latest Photograph of M. R. Patterson, Governor of Tennessee.
- Another Page of Amateur Photographs Submitted by Prominent Amateurs in and about Louisville.
- "Logging in the Kentucky Mountains," Showing How Millions of Feet of Lumber Are Transported.
- "The Bottomless Spring Near Lexington," a Pretty Scene.

This Splendid Magazine is Given Absolutely Free With Next Sunday's Courier-Journal

AGAINST RACING.

Tennessee Senate Passes Bill By 31 To 1.

GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY.

URGES APPROPRIATION FOR A MONUMENT.

MORE TEMPERANCE MEASURES.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Senate today considered the Anti-race Track Bill, passing it by a vote of 31 to 1 after an effort had been made to postpone its becoming effective until June 1. At the same session Senators Ewing and Pendleton, following their instructions, introduced a bill providing for a race commission.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander of the U. C. V. and one of the Vicksburg National Park Commissioners, addressed both houses, urging an appropriation for a monument to commemorate the valor of Tennessee soldiers on that battlefield.

A flood of life-insurance bills was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pendleton and in the House by Mr. Schubert. These bills are in line with the recommendations of the Insurance Commissioner Folk and the Association of National Insurance Commissioners.

More Temperance Bills.

In the Senate the Privilege Tax Bill and Senator Holladay's Anti-Jug Bill were rejected. Senators Senter and Holladay having offered another Anti-Jug Bill, which seeks to avoid the objections urged against the bill of the latter. Other temperance legislation suggested was to prohibit free lunches in barrooms, such a bill being presented by Senator Pendleton.

Senator Cox introduced a bill providing \$300,000 a year for pensions for Confederate soldiers.

Senator Graham's dog law was reconsidered and passed. The Fount bill, adding imprisonment to the penalty for selling stalls, was passed as was an appropriation of \$40,000 for establishing an experiment station in West Tennessee.

The House by an almost unanimous vote passed the Thomas bill to render more effective the laws for the prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals. This bill gives local authority to the inspectors of the National States Government, who are denied them by the recent decision of the Federal courts under the act of Congress.

The law also provides for the appointment of county live stock inspectors to enforce the quarantine regulations.

Primary Election Bill.

Representative Bradley introduced a bill to amend the primary election act of 1901 so as to make the payment of poll taxes a prerequisite to voting at a primary. The bill of Bradley and Miller and Bradley to regulate payment of campaign expenses and to require candidates in primaries or elections to file statements of their expenses was introduced.

A bill to provide for the establishment of a Training and Industrial School for West Tennessee and to authorize the county of Shelby to convey its Industrial School to the State was introduced by Representative Cooper.

The Knox delegation introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for new buildings at the East Tennessee Hospital for the

PIANOLAS.

CRIPPEN-ALLEN PIANO CO. Fourth Ave., Op. Post-office. (Incorporated.)

SLEET CAUSES CRASH.

PASSENGER TRAIN RUNS INTO FREIGHT ENGINE.

Several Passengers Injured On Southern Indiana Railroad.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A head-end collision occurred on the Southern Indiana railroad today near Burns City, west of here, between an east-bound passenger train and a west-bound freight engine. The freight had stalled at the foot of a long grade on account of heavy sleet on the rails and had taken up the time of the passenger train. Conductor Fred Lemon of this city, realizing that a flagman, about in time to avoid a disaster, cut the engine loose from his train and, mounting a flagman on the pilot, rushed it ahead in hopes of giving warning in time to check the passenger.

The engineers of both trains saw each other before they met, and speed had been reduced before they struck. The passenger train jumped and saved his life. The freight engine was wrecked and the engineers reared up like runaway horses when they met. Their passengers were most seriously injured were:

- Ray Beddoe, a druggist of this city, neck wrenched.
- Mrs. M. B. Fisher, wife of the chief clerk of the superintendent of the Southern Indiana, was badly cut about the mouth and head.
- L. E. Downard, traveling salesman for a Louisville paper house, back sprained.
- The baggage jumper and saved his life.
- The freight engine was wrecked and the engineers reared up like runaway horses when they met. Their passengers were most seriously injured were:

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EXCURSION FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

ON THE STEAMBOAT HIAWATHA.

TO-DAY

Committee in charge:
CLINT McCLARTY, of First National Bank, Treasurer.
WM. J. BAIRD, of David Baird & Son, Secretary.

10 O'clock

This handsome steamer, generously donated by Col. W. M. Mitchell, manager of the K. & I. R. R., will leave the wharf at the foot of First street, to-day and to-morrow mornings at 10 o'clock, and make trips every two hours through the flooded districts. Every dollar received will be donated to the General Relief Fund. The trip carries the sightseer through all points between the wharf and the waterworks. Tickets 50c each. On sale at:

Seelbach Hotel,
Old Inn,
Louisville Hotel,

Galt House,
T. P. Taylor's two drug stores,
First National Bank,

David Baird & Son,
Buschmeyer's Drug Store,
Bakrow's Cigar Stand.

All checks for tickets or donations should be made payable to Clint McClarty.

MORE RAPIDLY

River Will Continue To Recede From Now On.

FALL OF SNOW WILL BE WITHOUT EFFECT ON WATER.

APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE NOT AS NUMEROUS AS EXPECTED.

PEOPLE REOCCUPYING HOMES.

Having fallen 2.7 feet since Tuesday night, the river stood at 37.5 feet in the canal last evening. The rate of fall yesterday continued steady at a trifle less than two-tenths of one foot an hour. The stage below the locks was 62.6 feet, and on the falls 35.4 feet. In spite of the snowfall of yesterday it is believed that the water will recede to-day two feet or even more, and for to-morrow a fall of three feet is predicted. While the snow was general over the Ohio river basin, and may affect the river and its tributaries to some slight degree, it is not thought that the general result will be noticeable.

Not a few of the refugees from the high water have begun to move back into their homes. These are mostly in the neighborhood of the "Point," where the water seems to be falling more rapidly than in the other submerged sections. The houses are still damp, of course, but the people do not seem to weigh this fact heavily against the wish to get back into their own places. Once more, requests for assistance made to the city's relief board yesterday and to the charitable organizations were mainly for fuel, and in several instances offers were made to exchange orders that had already been issued for food for others calling for coal.

There was a marked diminution in the number of applicants for assistance yesterday, showing that most of the severe suffering has been relieved. Several families who had been able to get back into their homes said they were no longer dependent on outside sources for support. Nearly all of the business houses that have been at the mercy of the river for the last week have been able to again occupy their rooms or are preparing to do so. The sawmills and factories along the river front are still to a large extent under water, and it will be several days before they can resume operations. In the meantime they are devoting their energies to salvage of floating lumber and other property.

Need For Relief Almost Over.
Monday will see the end of the necessity for distribution of relief to the flood sufferers, in the opinion of the officers who have had this work in charge for the city. By that time, it is believed, most of the people will be able to return to their homes, and with the supplies they have received and will receive by that time, they will be able to tide over their wants until they can resume their regular sources of income. While the 10,000 bushels of coal purchased by the city for free distribution has been exhausted nearly all of the applicants were supplied through the purchase of 200 bushels additional and to-day 250 bushels more will be distributed.

Acting Mayor Owen Tyler and Col. Sebastian Gunther made a complete tour of the flooded district yesterday and were satisfied that everything possible is being done for the alleviation of suffering. When it was reported to Mayor Tyler that the coal supply was exhausted he ordered the purchase of 400 bushels of coal to be paid for out of the \$5,000 appropriation by the City Council for the relief of the flood refugees. However, but 200 bushels could be delivered yesterday and the remainder will be delivered to-day.

Less suffering than the extreme cold weather, it is believed, will be experienced by the unfortunate than had been expected. It is pointed out that, in most instances, orders which have been given out for fuel were not filled until yesterday, and many of them will not be filled until to-day. The deliveries are coming at the time when the coal is really most seriously needed. Nearly all applicants yesterday at engine house No. 10, where Capt. William Deane, of the Life-saving Service, and William McFarland, of the city street department, are representing the city's relief work, were for coal rather than for food supplies. These were lowered in all cases where it was possible until the supply was exhausted, and advance orders were granted in other instances where the water is pouring over a depth of nearly a foot.

The Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt railroads have abandoned train service and this afternoon the Iron Mountain announced that trains will run via the Illinois Central and the Thebes bridge,

been cared for by the city's relief work and that of the various charitable organizations which have been active in the distribution of food and clothing. The bread supply has been all that is necessary and has been furnished free of cost by the Whiteside bakery, Fourth and Maple streets, and Nic Warrise, 2506 Griffiths avenue, who will continue their generosity as long as the situation demands. No additional cases of sickness were reported yesterday among the people driven from their homes, but it is believed that colds and lung troubles will develop among those who have moved back into the houses left damp and chilled by the receding water.

Last night nearly the whole of the Cut-off was in sight while it was possible to walk almost the whole length of Fulton street dry-shod. The opening of the floodgate at the Cut-off is of great assistance in draining the backwater of the "Point." Below the Canal-street embankment the flood is finding its way to the river through the sewers and other drainage outlets. The water seems to be going back less rapidly at Port, but it is believed that the houses which have been flooded are as yet free from water. The same condition prevails at Shipley, but it is believed that the conditions will not last longer than Monday.

An attempt may be made to-day by the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company to resume business if the water has fallen enough to enable them to make their landings. Last evening the river had receded until the sidewalk along the levees between First street and Third avenue was almost wholly uncovered save for the occasional wash by the waves. The Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Company will send its first boat, the Lizzie Bay, for Cincinnati, to-morrow and on Tuesday the City of Louisville and the City of Cincinnati will resume their regular runs. By the middle of the week practically all of the business of the river will be conducted as usual.

Applicants At Missions.

The requests for help have been numerous at the Union Gospel Mission, 123 East Jefferson street, from the sufferers of the flood, and the mission has been able to supply the needs of those who have applied for help as long as the cold weather continues. Unfortunate men and women who have no place to sleep are taken in and cared for, and among the men who entered the lodge yesterday were a few flood victims who had their homes swept away. The mission is an independent belief that at least thirty men and women will be cared for as long as the weather lasts, and that all of them will be able to depart the next day, there is always another one to take his place, and in this manner the lodge will have its full complement of the winter.

RETURN TO NORMAL.

Conditions of Railroads Due To Flood Repaired In Some Instances.

With the recession of the waters of the Ohio the railroad situation in Louisville has been eased materially. The Southern railway, which for nearly a week has had a half dozen feet of water over its tracks, has been able to run its first through train to St. Louis since the flood at 10:15 o'clock last night. During the flooded conditions of its New Albany branch, passenger service and freight were transported in wagons for a distance of four miles back of the station where train connections were made.

Flood conditions along the line of the Illinois Central railroad in the vicinity of West Point were reported as being greatly improved yesterday. Water now covers the company's tracks to a depth of but a few inches, and the bridge over the Salt river, fears for the safety of which had been entertained for several days, is said to be in a sound condition. Considerable repair work to the roadbed at this point will have to be done as soon as the rains are clear.

The tracks of the Henderson Route in the vicinity of Owensboro and Henderson still are submerged and train service between Louisville and those points will not be resumed on the regular schedule before the first of the week.

The Erie Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads have abandoned train service and this afternoon the Iron Mountain announced that trains will run via the Illinois Central and the Thebes bridge,

TRAIN SERVICE ABANDONED.

Two Roads Forced To Quit Running Over Lines.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock the river here marks 45.5 feet. In the last twenty-four hours, the rise here was very slight to-day owing to the fact that the river is running over the levee at Bird's Point and the country there is rapidly filling up for a distance of nearly half a mile. There the water is pouring over a depth of nearly a foot.

The Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt railroads have abandoned train service and this afternoon the Iron Mountain announced that trains will run via the Illinois Central and the Thebes bridge,

Many Sufferers Cared For.

Thus far more than 600 families have

The last train to leave for Bird's Point was the Cotton Belt passenger, which was hastily dispatched at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The attempt to get it through before service was abandoned. The Illinois Central discontinued its train to Bird's Point on account of the water being over its tracks between Mound City and Mounds.

PAIDUCAN SURROUNDED.

Creast of Rise Expected Sunday—Damage Not Large.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—At a stage of 44.5 the Ohio river crest is approaching Paducah and a stand is expected about Sunday. The rate of rise is diminishing rapidly, on account of the water being over the levee at Bird's Point. The Illinois Central discontinued its train to Bird's Point on account of the water being over its tracks between Mound City and Mounds.

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LEVEE STRAINED

To Hold Back Big Volume of Water In Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The river here reached a critical stage, the river showing now 34.6 feet, a foot and six inches above the danger line, and rising at the rate of one foot a day. The crest is not expected for a week, and river authorities expect that the levees will be held without a break, but beyond that stage few are hopeful of saving the levees intact.

S. C. Emery, the local observer, believes the maximum stage will reach thirty feet, but he is not sure. His opinion is concurred in by the officials in charge of the Government work.

Official Flood Report.

Washington, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The river continues to fall slowly, leaving ruin and wreck. It has been snowing hard to-day. The Milton News office was flooded, and the paper was not published this week. The business houses in the flooded section are doing little or nothing. The post office at Gum, this county, will be discontinued, the building being washed away.

Newspaper Out of Business.

Milton, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The river continues to fall slowly, leaving ruin and wreck. It has been snowing hard to-day. The Milton News office was flooded, and the paper was not published this week. The business houses in the flooded section are doing little or nothing. The post office at Gum, this county, will be discontinued, the building being washed away.

Money For Rockport Sufferers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—Gov. Hanly has received word from Railroad Commissioner McAdams, who was sent to the Southern part of the State to investigate the needs of the flood sufferers, that he had given a check for \$1,000 at Rockport to aid the sufferers there. Commissioner McAdams reported that he could not get to Tell City by rail or by wagon and he has chartered a boat.

Child Burned To Death.

Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The five-year-old daughter of Henry Fugate sustained fatal burns last night when she was playing with a kerosene lamp. Her father was severely injured. Her father was severely injured.

Former Governor Dead.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—George Hewson, former secretary of the local Waterworks Board and prominent in Democratic politics, died last night, aged sixty-nine. He was a native of Kentucky.

To Correct Title.

A petition was filed to correct a defect in the title of St. Mark's Episcopal church. The title was formerly vested in the late Rev. John S. Green, and the petition was filed to transfer the title to the property to William S. R. R. and John S. Green as trustees.

TO-DAY

W. M. MITCHELL, Manager.
K. & I. R. R.
LOUIS SEELBACH, Seelbach Hotel Co.

10 O'clock

AWFUL SPEED CAUSES WRECK

Marriott, Going Two Miles a Minute, Suffers Bad Accident.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

ROMOND-DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25.—Floyd A. Marriott, who was driving the cigar-shaped steam racer at a rate of two miles a minute in an effort to break the world's mile record to-day struck a slight ridge of hardpan and the car.

The force of the blow lifted the front wheels of the racer from the beach, rendered the steering gear useless and pitched the car, after a fearful leap through space, on its side. The momentum of the car caused it to roll over and over with the helpless driver pinned, fast in the hood, unable to save himself. The framework of the car was splintered to fragments, the machinery twisted out of all resemblance to anything, and the boiler burst full fifty yards down the beach.

Fortunately the fuse blew out of the boiler and let the steam escape. This undoubtedly saved the life of the helpless driver. He was picked up by the club. The wreckage of the front wheels with the wreckage of the racer piled about him. He was quickly picked up and carried to the club. The wreckage of the front wheels with the wreckage of the racer piled about him. He was quickly picked up and carried to the club.

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COL. J. P. MINETREE DIES AT WASHINGTON.

Old Southern Employee and a Well-Known Railroad Man.

Washington, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Col. J. P. Minetree, the purchasing agent of the Southern railroad and one of its oldest employees, died to-day after a week's illness following complications resulting from the grip. He had been in the hospital for several days.

Col. Minetree was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and shortly after leaving there enlisted as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. He was shortly promoted to a colonel, and during the entire war served in the brigade commanded by Gen. Mahone. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and all the important engagements in the vicinity of Richmond, being several times commended for his valor.

After the war, when Gen. Mahone became president of the old Norfolk and Western, Col. Minetree was one of the important positions under him, and he remained with that road until the organization of the Southern, when he became purchasing agent, which position he filled in an extraordinarily capable manner. His sterling worth and geniality won him the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact.

Former Governor Dead.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 25.—Former Gov. John W. Davis, after a year's illness, died to-day. Mr. Davis was governor of this State from 1887 to 1888 and from 1890 to 1891. He was Mayor of this city in 1897.

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HORSE BUSINESS

Attracts Judge James Hargis, of Breathitt.
MAY FORM PARTNERSHIP WITH ALEX. HARGIS

IN STOCKRAISING FARM IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

NEGOTIATING FOR GOOD LAND.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—It is rumored here that former State Senator Alex Hargis, of Winchester, formerly of Jackson, will soon take up his residence in this county. He is now negotiating for a large farm upon which he will make his home. While in this city yesterday Mr. Hargis entered into negotiations with Roger Early for the purchase of the old Stoll farm, about four miles from this city on the Bryant's Station pike. The farm contains 400 acres, most of it in bluegrass, and it is said that if Mr. Hargis buys it he will on a modest scale go into the business of raising fine horses, and it is intimated that his brother, Judge James Hargis, of Jackson, who has a fondness for a good race horse, will be a partner of his brother in the stock raising. Mr. Hargis will hold another conference with Mr. Early soon, at which it is expected that the purchase of the farm will be completed.

To Handle Burley Crop.

Arrangements have been completed for handling the burley crop of the tobacco of Fayette county which has been pooled with the Society of Equity. C. Patrick, chairman of the Fayette county branch, has completed an arrangement with the banks of Lexington to loan to the growers who have pooled their tobacco on their own account, at the rate of ten cents a pound. Mr. Patrick has also arranged with the banks to handle the burley crop, and the tobacco after being redried will be prized in hogheads so it can be held for a number of years in the warehouses which will be rented or built for that purpose by the society.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Equity in Kentucky was held to-day at Winchester. At this time the society's plan for handling the crop was approved. The first one is that which will be used in this county, that is to have the tobacco redried and pressed for the market. The second is that the tobacco be taken to a bank by the warehouse men and money borrowed on them; the third, which will be used in Washington county, is to keep the tobacco separate in the warehouses so that the grower can take the receipts given him by the warehouse officials and borrow money on his crop.

Preparing Hot Sands.

James B. Camp, of Louisville, arrived here to-day to make final arrangements for the initiation of forty new members, who will be initiated by the order of the Mystic Shrine, and become members of Kosair Temple, of Louisville. The ceremony will be held at the Woodland Park auditorium, and Mr. Camp brought with him two carloads of men who had been placed in position on the auditorium stage. After the ceremony of initiation, the party will proceed to the Hughes building, on Main street, where the new Shrine hall will be dedicated. The Shrine hall will be dedicated by the Shrine, and the ladies who accompany them. Mr. Camp stated that the Shrine hall will be dedicated by the Shrine, and the ladies who accompany them. Mr. Camp stated that the Shrine hall will be dedicated by the Shrine, and the ladies who accompany them.

Baldwin Society Banquets.

The Baldwin Society, of Lexington, celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of the society at a banquet to-night. The society was organized in 1897, and its members are now numbered in the hundreds. The banquet was given at the Hotel Lexington, and was attended by a large number of guests. The society's funds are used for the benefit of the poor and needy of the community.

Miss Cora Kelly Dies.

Miss Cora Kelly, of Mt. Sterling, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-night, after an illness of about two months. She was a sister of J. M. Kelly, a commission merchant of this city, and Mrs. Frank Laughlin, of Mt. Sterling to-morrow for interment.

Lexington Notes.

At its meeting to-night the City Council passed unanimously the appropriation ordinance which will provide for the introduction of manual training in the public schools and also provides for the addition of a statistical manual to the police department. The ordinance was introduced by Councilman J. M. Taylor, who has been connected with the associated charities, will be appointed mayor. The tax is fixed at \$1.70, the same as last year.

From about 10 o'clock to-day until midnight snow fell steadily here until it covered the ground to a depth of six inches. There was no wind, and the snow was very soft. The snow was drifting and the conditions were ideal for sleighing. The snow was welcomed by farmers, who will find it very helpful in the spring.

The funeral of William Purcell, one of the best known merchants in Lexington, who died last night at his home in this city, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of the Rev. Preston Blake officiating. Mr. Purcell was seventy-three years old, and for many years conducted hardware stores in this city. He is survived by his wife and four children. Mrs. Wick Purcell, Mrs. Mary Purcell, Louis Purcell and Mrs. James Purcell, the latter having married a resident of Mexico.

The will of the late William Warfield was filed for probate to-day. He leaves an estate valued at about \$100,000 to his sons, Benjamin B. and Richard D. Warfield, who are also named his executors without bond.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Follows Receipt of a Cablegram From Mr. Carter.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A cablegram was received to-night by the State Department from John R. Carter, American Charge d'Affaires at London, regarding the Swettenham-Davis episode. The message was discussed at a conference between the President and Secretary Root.

Secretary Root returned from Canada early to-night and shortly afterward called at the White House, where he remained for several hours. The message from Mr. Carter has not been made public.

ONE AND ALL

HAD EXCUSES

and for the first time gazed interestedly at the crowd in the courtroom, which was limited, however, to talesmen and newspaper writers. Thaw seemed especially interested in the report that he had tried once to read the large-type account of his trial in a paper one of the writers was scanning. He seemed to have a much better color to-day, although his wife was paler.

The work of going through the jury list of fifty-one talesmen was tedious. A bit of color was thrown into the day's proceedings by a talesman named Ketchum, who said he was connected with an electrical supply house and supplemented this with the declaration that while he was not opposed to capital punishment in the first-degree murder cases he was opposed to the use of electricity in that connection. Ketchum when asked if he knew Stanford White replied: "I am glad to say I do not."

COUNTRESS OF YARMOUTH

Objects To Evelyn Thaw's Fondness For Mae MacKenzie.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A special from New York to the Record-Herald says:

There is little doubt that differences exist between Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of the prisoner, and the Countess of Yarmouth. Thaw's sister, although said not to be ill, has not appeared at the trial of her brother for the last two days. This difference, it is said, is due to Evelyn's friendship for Mae MacKenzie, it being understood that the Countess objects to the latter's presence.

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COAL PROBE TO GO DEEP

(Continued From First Page.)

Central railroad is indirectly interested in the coal fields of Southern Illinois. The Madison Coal Corporation which controls so many mines in Illinois is nothing more than a holding corporation. It is alleged, The Mississippi Valley Corporation, it is claimed, is another holding corporation which controls coal lands and a large output in Kentucky and Illinois. It is alleged that the Illinois Central, in turn, has in its treasury notes given by the Mississippi Valley Corporation to the amount of \$1,500,000, with the stock of the various coal companies attached as collateral.

Harwood Divided Coal Districts.

Much interest is attached to the testimony of F. H. Harwood, coal traffic manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who will probably be placed on the stand to-day. It has leaked out that when the conference of coal operators of Western Kentucky was held in Louisville in the early part of December last with F. H. Harwood, he stated that his road was about to divide the coal fields into three districts. That is, the output from the Illinois mines should be confined to the Southwest territory; the Kentucky output should be confined to Kentucky and Tennessee; and the Alabama interests would find a market in New Orleans and the Southeast. This little hint has weighed heavily upon the minds of the small dealers.

To Put Little Fellows Out of Business.

A small coal operator said yesterday that the coal combine, with the Pittsburg Coal Company at its head in conjunction with the railroads was determined to put the independent operators out of business. He said this had already been done in Indiana, where the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and other lines of road. He said that from the manner in which coal cars had been distributed to the independent dealers this fall and winter in Kentucky he was confident that it was only a question of time when they would go out of business. He charged that the way the Illinois Central had of confiscating loaded cars of coal belonging to small and even large independent dealers was resulting in their trade dropping off and the combine was getting a monopoly. He said the independent dealer could not stand to lose money long and soon his property would pass into the hands of the coal combine.

Nothing To Do With Assigning Cars.

The hearing of the Eades complaint against the Illinois Central was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the courtroom of the City of Chicago. The first witness placed on the stand was A. H. Egan, superintendent of the Illinois Central. He was asked by the attorney for the complainant, Mr. Egan, what he had to do with the assignment of cars to the independent dealers. He had charge of the distribution when placed at his disposal. He said that the distribution of the cars was not in the province of the conductors. He took up considerable time in illustrating how cars were distributed.

SWETTENHAM MAY HAVE RESIGNED

RUMORS AFLOAT IN LONDON SO INDICATE.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT CABLE MESSAGE.

London, Jan. 25.—There is good reason to believe that Gov. Swettenham, of Jamaica, has forwarded his resignation to the Colonial office. The officials here say they are not prepared either to confirm or deny the report, but they admit having received telegrams of a confidential character from the Governor. It has been fully expected here that a solution of the difficulty would be found in Swettenham's resignation, and the reply to the inquiries received at the Colonial Office tended to confirm the report that the Governor had intimated his willingness to retire from his post.

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ONE AND ALL

BOOKS AND OTHER MATTERS.

FOUR ASPECTS OF CIVIC DUTY

Secretary Taft's Exposition of Citizenship.

In a volume whose size is in great disproportion to its value the duty of the good citizen is expounded and one's given the benefit of the observation and experience of a man whose circumstances have placed in a position to see, know and practice the virtues he inculcates.

The book contains the lectures on the responsibilities of citizenship delivered by Secretary Taft at Yale. They concern: First, the duties of citizenship viewed from the standpoint of a recent graduate of a university. Second, the duties of citizenship viewed from the standpoint of a Judge on the bench. Third, the duties of citizenship viewed from the standpoint of a colonial administrator. Fourth, the duties of citizenship viewed from the standpoint of the national executive.

In the first lecture Secretary Taft draws a rapid picture of conditions a young man has to meet on leaving college. "The steps downward that he is taken from the altitude of Senior year to the sense of insignificance that comes quickly to the ordinary graduate in the year succeeding his college life, adds much to his usefulness as a member of the community which he is about to enter. It restores his sense of proportion as to the position that he fills in society which, in the epitome of life that a four years' course at a university is, had somewhat distorted his views of the extent of the demand which there would be for his presence and services in the community at large. This is such a gentle rebuke to the conceited Senior that none but the cad can object. But the lecturer does not mince matters nor is he afraid to teach those supposed to be already taught. To the young man of wealth he has words of warning, his career calling for greater moral courage than that of the poor man, if he would make a real success in life and justify his existence as a citizen." He thinks the well-to-do with a proper sense of responsibility should offer themselves as candidates for public office, as the more such men are in office the better will be the government. He sees no objection to a good man's seeking office when he feels competent to fill it and has a high ideal as to how its duties should be discharged.

The next lecture gives many points concerning the jury system. He thinks from the judge's standpoint that the first duty of a citizen is to sit on the jury when drawn. Jury service he considers as much of a civic duty as

the payment of taxes or the call to the witness bench or to aid the Sheriff in times of stress, or to shoulder a gun when drafted in an emergency. "The success of our jury system is entirely possible among a people who are not, on the average, intelligent and above undue influences." The pass system, lynching and other matters are also considered in this lecture.

The third lecture has been perhaps the most popular of the best known. It takes into account the difficulties to be met and overcome in our colonial administration in the light of the Secretary's recent experience as Governor of the Philippines. He says that the cultivation of the good will of the Filipinos is necessary if we are to have any profitable commercial relations with them, and that this cannot be accomplished until the American merchants cease to sneer at such customers. He does not think it a thing to be wondered at that Spanish, English, German and Swiss merchants are doing more business with the Filipinos under our very noses. The American merchants seeking a scapegoat for their failure "have selected the Government and its policy as the chief objects of criticism." Furthermore this failure has given an argument as to the unfitness of the American Government for colonial administration.

But it is perhaps in the last lecture that the reader will receive most enlightenment and be enabled to view the question of citizenship from all sides. Here the power of the press is delineated. It is no so unlimited as many suppose. "Our people are intelligent and keen. They are able after experience to gauge the importance to be attached and the confidence to be accorded to statements so extreme that they bear between their lines the refutation of what they express. The press for greater moral courage than that of the poor man, if he would make a real success in life and justify his existence as a citizen." He thinks the well-to-do with a proper sense of responsibility should offer themselves as candidates for public office, as the more such men are in office the better will be the government. He sees no objection to a good man's seeking office when he feels competent to fill it and has a high ideal as to how its duties should be discharged.

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Natural Science

"The Great Work."

In this curiously interesting book the anonymous author has shown many basic facts of the moral life as it appears to one of the Natural Science cult. First of all comes a parting of the ways—the broad, easy path going to the north and the Land of Spiritual Darkness and Death; the other to the south and the Land of Spiritual Light and Life. One leads to a state of individual bondage, the other to individual liberty.

Although vague the tendency of the book is good. It is written by a teacher of the great work, "The Constructive Principle of Nature in Individual Life," and it aims at giving aid to the honest attempts of the individual to perfect his spiritual nature and thereby attain those spiritual realms which are barred to the physical nature. It inculcates self-control, preaches the conviction of personal responsibility and points to a firm belief in the law of compensation. Many resplendent ideas describe a beatific future for those who "Live the Life," and the Great Beyond seems to be intimately known to the author who gives detailed description not only of the physical phenomena of death, but of the actual feeling of the dying and the passing of the soul across the "Magnetic Field" to the "Realm of the First Spiritual Sphere" (the author makes liberal use of capitals), where it is tended by certain angels of mercy known in that sphere as "The Liberal League of Spiritual Helpers," of which more in another volume.

The general idea given by the book is that there are certain truths regarding the unseen world that can be carefully disseminated lest certain unscrupulous persons use them for mere earthly gain. These truths can only be learned from a master who has to use great discrimination in imparting them lest the pupil be unworthy. After the technical portions of the science are mastered the rest of the progress lies with the individual.

The author has much to say about the religions of the world, all of which have the germ of truth, but have lost it by the pupil's credulity. As nearly as may be gathered, the Science is an advance from theosophy, which started right, but which by reason of its dependence upon human leadership has lost much of its purity of creed and intent. The author states that the purpose of the Great School "has ever been to enable its students so to uncover and analyze the Ethical Principles of human life and impress them in their simplicity and grandeur upon the intelligent Consciousness, as to make them acknowledged facts of nature, and transmit them into vital, actual, constructive energies and forces for the upbuilding of the Temple of Human Character." It claims furthermore that Natural Science is an exact science.

"THE GREAT WORK. The Constructive Principle of Nature in Individual Life. By the author of 'The Great Psychology.' Chicago, Ill.: The Isis Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

Percival Lowell's Interest-

ing Study of Mars.

Prof. Lowell's new book on our neighbor, Mars, makes one think of Tennyson's ardent for "the fairy tales of science." Now it were easy and more natural to consider the book straightaway as a "fairy tale of science," since that is what it ostensibly is, a contribution to knowledge by a man who stands well toward the front as an astronomer. But the fact is that his study is so full of the beguiling things that go to make fairy tales and poetry and romance and such similar charming things, that these matters clamor for first recognition.

To begin with, Prof. Lowell strikes the note of romance in his most poetic first chapter which forever more discards the fact that the scientist is a hopeless old dryasdust without any sense of the glory and the dream. One is fairly thrilled by his description of the journey to the stars, and of that almost monastic isolation in the Arizona observatory, aloof and far up from the ways of men, voyaging at midnight and in the dim hours of dawn on that quest of a planet which seems to a friend of the poet's a woman who is to meet on a ferry dock in New York and take to a country place for a week-end visit. At first he is too much surprised to explain; afterward he has no opportunity, for just as he has said the words "I've a wretched confession to make to you"—there is a crash, a blow and oblivion. He does not recover consciousness until he has been taken to the country house, where, as Mr. Watson, of Boston, he is given every attention even after his imposition has been discovered by Bettina's brother Tom. The love affair that follows is what speculation and set fancy fret, and leave the reader of active thought actually in a wild surmise as to what Mars really is and nearer to his heart.

Eleven years have elapsed since Prof. Lowell's former book. Meantime some of the early theories have been confirmed and a mass of new material added. The salient facts the author attempts to establish are that Mars shows evidences of vegetation and intelligent life. From the vegetation itself he would infer a fauna. While the signs of irrigation find of rational beings who have so arranged matters that this old planet shall not fall to sustain the life thereon, who have intelligently schemed to lead the water melting from the polar caps down where it is needed. So high does Prof. Lowell rate this intelligence that he calls it "the Great Intelligence," and he says accounts for the ubiquitousness of these geometrically designed systems of irrigation and the "canals" of Mars. He would characterize the Martians, the author postulates, must be superior to ours. The conditions in an intelligent world must develop, he thinks, in order that life may survive, a high order of mental power and resources. Apropos of this, one of the transcendentalists, Emerson, author finds in the study of Mars the foresight it gives us of the course of earthly evolution our planet is to pursue.

As a final appeal the study of the intelligent planet makes its seductive appeal, its answering "our craving to know something about the cosmos, for which Mars gives us not only by its revelations of the secrets of another world, but by the bearing of what is thus learned upon our understanding of the laws of the universe, to say nothing of their workings on our own planet."

MARS AND ITS CANALS. By Percival Lowell, Publisher, the Macmillan Co., New York.

Percy Mackaye's
Jeanne D'Arc.

A very pleasing poetic drama has Mr. Mackaye built around the poetic and dramatic character of the Maid of Orleans. The leit-motif for his play the author has found in the general outlines of the historic Jeanne who, the village-maid, Donemey (Mr. Mackaye's poetry names it "The little darling town")—the peasant girl who heard the voices of the messengers of the Lord, and harkening to them went forth and saved France and was thereafter burned at the stake. Then, as a subsidiary motif, characterizing incident in the play as, shall we say, the presence of a flower in a dim-lit room?—in such delightful subordination runs a story of Jeanne and the love she awakens in the heart of the King's cousin, Jean Duc d'Alencon.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1907

"Business."

Friday Evening, Jan. 25.—After a fairly

strong opening the New York market

became weak under liquidation and ag-

gressive selling which continued

throughout, closing heavy at the bottom,

with declines of from 1/4 to 3/4.

Money on call was steady at 7 1/2 to 8

per cent, ruling at 7 1/2. Time loans were

firmer at 5 to 5 1/2. Sterling exchange

was easy.

The Chicago wheat market was strong.

The May delivery closed at a gain of 3/4

cents. Corn was off 1/4 to 1/2. Cattle

were a shade lower.

The cotton market opened at about

yesterday's close and ruled dull, with

price movements confined within a nar-

row range, closing 3 to 8 points lower

than the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was steady.

The hog market is to the higher and the

sheep market steady to strong.

Coal Shortage and Remedies.

The gratifying news comes from the

Pacific coast that the coal famine

which has for some time prevailed in

Seattle, Tacoma and other points in the

States of Washington and Oregon, is

about to be relieved by the importation

of coal from China. The shortage of

cars and blockade of freight have been

given in explanation of the inability of

the railroads to meet the demand. This

condition is not peculiar to the Pacific

States, but prevails throughout the

country generally. In Kentucky we

have an Eastern coal field of 12,000

square miles and a western one of 4,

000, with several lines of railroad

traversing each. Yet coal is at a high-

er price than for many years, with a

coal famine threatened on the

threshold of a severe spell of cold,

snowy weather, and with no such relief

in store as have the citizens of the Pacific

States.

The only safe remedy here, as there

for such condition, is in water trans-

portation. If the slackwater naviga-

tion of the Kentucky and Big Sandy

ivers, which the Federal Government has

for more than a quarter of a century

been leasing for construction, were

completed, we should in great part be

relieved from such dependence on the

railroads. With a six-foot stage of

water from Louisville to the first lock

on the Kentucky river, contemplated to

be secured by the dam on the falls, for

which our representative in Congress,

Mr. Sherley, has provided in the Rivers

and Harbors Bill pending, when the

slackwater system in that river is com-

pleted it will be practical to bring coal

from the mines at the Three Forks at

all seasons of the year and we shall not

have to depend upon freights, as with

the Pittsburgh coal. This would relieve

Louisville and a large territory of Ken-

tucky from dependence upon the rail-

roads and the car shortage would be

measurably removed as to the remain-

der of the territory. It would also re-

lieve us from a certain dependence

upon the Monongahela and Kanawha

ivers for our main supply, rendered

precarious by low water or ice in the

Ohio.

But, judged by the past, it is impos-

sible to say when that day of relief

will come. When, in 1879, the State

transferred its slackwater improve-

ments to the Federal Government for

their completion there had been con-

struction in the Kentucky river five

locks and dams. There were still nine

miles necessary to extend the naviga-

tion to Beattyville, at the Three Forks,

near which the coal formation begins,

216 miles from the mouth. Consider-

ing the narrowness of the river and the accessibility of the material, it was reasonably thought that the system would be completed within ten or twelve years, yet but seven locks have been constructed, the last, No. 12, being not yet wholly complete. This leaves two more to be built before the system is finished. Taking the average time required for those to this date built, it will be eight years before this relief will be afforded. The present Rivers and Harbors Bill, as reported, provides \$250,000 for the Kentucky river, but at the average cost this will not be sufficient for the completion of the two

remaining locks, if, indeed, it will suffice inclusive of the cost of operating and keeping in repair the locks and dams which have been completed, and will leave little, if any, for the last lock. This letting out a lock and dam at a time has been an expensive experiment, when half a dozen or all of them could have been placed in course of construction at once quite as easily and with great saving of money both to the Government and to the people of the State, who have been at increased expense for coal for the want of this source of supply.

The same wasteful policy and delay have been pursued as to the Big Sandy river in aggravated degree. Save for a lock and dam just above the mouth of the river, and also at Louisa, at the junction of the Tug Fork and South Fork of the river, there has been but little done towards making the river navigable to the great coal deposits which are traversed by both forks.

The waters of this stream embrace about 3,000 square miles of the richest coal deposits in the United States, both as to quality and the number of seams. Railroads are being extended into it, but without the slackwater they will be subject to the same car shortage and increase in price of coal as is experienced elsewhere. And yet Congress refuses to discharge its obligation and complete the system, no provision whatever having been made for the river in the pending bill. It is not only an act of injustice to Kentucky that no provision has been made for the extension of the much needed work, but an act of evident bad faith in not carrying out the spirit of the contract in the cession by the State of the river for slackwater improvement. The Kentucky delegation in the next Congress ought to see that Kentucky receives better treatment as to this river.

Life In Spain.

The isolation in which nature and destiny enveloped Hispaniola from the earliest times, has, in spite of modern progress and development, clung to the Spanish character. It is suspicious, sensitive and self-contained. The bloody-mindedness which we associate with the Latin is nowhere visible. The typical Spaniard is not in the least aggressive. His anger is not hysterical, like that of the French. It burns to a white heat. His dignity is both solemn and gentle. In spite of a grand air and manner he is as ignorant, and it may be added, as independent as a wood-sawyer. If you do not like his ways you need not adopt them; you are free to go as you came. And this is equally true of the aristocrat and the beggar. They press nothing upon you; but it is their opinion that there is nothing on earth quite to compare with the people and the things of Spain.

Hence there is no movement. Here in Barcelona there may be seen a certain material expansion. The city has grown and is growing again. Around the old feudal walls and towers a European metropolis has grouped itself somehow, extending from the quaint plazas and queer dellies lying along the shore-line to the scattered Orientalism of the suburbs, making a fantastic conglomeration of the past and present, sometimes squalid and sometimes resplendent, but always pleasant, picturesque and appealing.

Two or three old families have amassed great fortunes to recoup the losses incident to the slipping away of the colonies. The Carnegies and the Rockefellers of Barcelona, however, are nouveaux riches. Catalonia, they tell you, and truly enough, is not Castile. The Catalans, indeed, are the Yankees of Spain.

The newspapers of Barcelona contain very good reports of Spanish happenings; the operations on the European bourses; special dispatches from Madrid and Seville, Granada and Malaga; outside of Spain and the stock markets only the merest bulletins of the most important events.

The decorum of the Spanish woman is everywhere noticeable and notable. In the streets of Barcelona, neither by night nor day, is the Cypriote in evidence. In the cafes chantants there is none of the impudent soliloquy so common in Paris. The little Andalusian serving-maids are modest to a degree, taking hot milk in tiny mugs when they are invited to drink, polite to the point of semi-affection, but not obtrusive. Many of them are extremely pretty. Even the performers, the dancers, tambourine players, the castanet singers and ballad singers lack the brassiness and the glare of the Parisian demi-mondaine. Vulgarly, except from French "artistes," is unknown to the Spanish stage.

Connected with one of the principal vaudeville places is a buffet, a kind of green-room, to which the show-girls, between stunts, have access, and where they may be seen at close range by such of the public as may be willing to pay an exceedingly stiff charge. Even here there is perfect propriety of behavior; no noise or rollicking. The young officers of the garrison are liberal patrons and any night of the week Don Jose may be seen in a cosy corner of this annex drinking a glass of Muscatel with his Carmen.

Now and then there are tragedies. Only a fortnight ago a young soldier of good family blew his brains out after squandering his all upon a fair, abominable Dulcinea. The manager told me he thought it "most inconsiderate." Duels occasionally vary the monotony of the romance, which, however, does not much differ here from the rest of the world, only dark eyes and red petticoats give it a costume and an air wanting to the more prosaic North.

No such force as public opinion is known in Spain. The lower classes don't care. There is little enterprise. Barcelona ought to be the greatest winter resort in the world. Its winter climate is equaled nowhere in Europe. Whilst they are shivering along the Riviera

from Toulon to Genoa, influenza raging at Nice and Cannes, Monte Carlo itself enveloped by snow and ice, we are living out of doors in perpetual sunshine.

If the Government could be induced to grant some hotel and casino concessions, a company might build on some one of the commanding sites overlooking the city a palace like that of Cimiez, which would quickly divert the tide of travel and society, for here is not only climate but a brilliant and beautiful city of a million of people, with its many allurements and luxuries. But, the Government wants both liberality and sagacity. It is penny-wise and pound-foolish. It derives a considerable revenue from its "Lotteria"—three drawings a month—and it sits down severely on all other forms of gambling. Even the clubs must pay tribute for bacarat.

Ten centuries of civilization, reaching its activity five centuries ago and gradually making its descent into the valley of the accepted and the common-place, has left the Spaniard with no dreams and few but material things to interest him. Friendship, such as is known with us, does not exist here. There is plenty of polish. That is plenty of effusion. Everybody calls everybody by his kin or her Christian name. But love is skin-deep only and complete the system, no provision whatever having been made for the river in the pending bill. It is not only an act of injustice to Kentucky that no provision has been made for the extension of the much needed work, but an act of evident bad faith in not carrying out the spirit of the contract in the cession by the State of the river for slackwater improvement. The Kentucky delegation in the next Congress ought to see that Kentucky receives better treatment as to this river.

There is little talk, or thought, of the Cuban war. It is as remote as the wars of the Old. Most Spaniards regard the Colonies a good riddance. They did chiefly minister to corrupt and corrupting officialism. A few are mightily pleased by the trouble we are having with the Cubans. It serves us right, they say. Independent Republic, American Protectorate, the belief in Spain is that it will end in annexation; because no Spaniard can be made to believe in an unselfish motive.

You will understand that this is my second winter here and that those are not snap-shots taken by a passing kodak. There is nothing mysterious or complex about the Spaniard. Here he is as the Moors left him. Here he is as the Moors found him. Eight hundred years of Moslemism made no impression upon his character though much upon his architecture. Everywhere upon the surface may be seen immortal monuments to a civilization long passed away. Things rank and gross in nature possess it merely now. Rauluis, just across the Mediterranean river, alone remains to divide the honors of war with Otthello. Presently Rauluis's occupation will be gone—no, let me hope, before I have had the opportunity to make him a visit and to pay him my homage as the last of the bandits, the Robin Hood of the Desert, the Jesse James of the Arabs! A little boat, the Miramar, plies between Barcelona and Tanguier, via the Balearic Isles. We shall take the Miramar one of these fine, moon-lit nights!

H. W.

Barcelona, January, 1907.

The Buckhorn Letter.

The Courier-Journal received from Moses Felner, several years ago, a most interesting letter concerning mon and affairs in Breathitt county. The letter was written for publication. It was not published because it contained statements so astounding and so damaging to prominent persons mentioned therein that it was hardly possible to give credence to them, and hardly fair to put them before the public and allow readers to form their own opinions as to whether or not they were true. Subsequent developments substantiated nearly all of the statements made by Felner.

John Smith's letter, dated at Buckhorn, January 22, 1907, was published in the news columns of the Courier-Journal because it is interesting as a document supplementary to the confession he has made to the State's attorneys, and has every appearance of being, as the writer asserts, a communication written upon his own initiative. If the statements made are true additional and interesting light is thrown upon the methods of the powers in Breathitt.

Taxing Bachelors.

A bill before the Indiana Legislature proposes to tax bachelors \$5 a year when they reach the age of twenty-five years, \$7.50 when between thirty and forty and \$10 when over forty. The object is to enlarge the school fund. There are said to be 102,229 bachelors in Indiana. At an average of \$7.50 apiece the tax would yield \$771,967.50 yearly.

It is possible that the voluntary bachelors ought to pay something for the privilege of being free and independent. Certainly the tax is less than the average cost of supporting a wife in the style to which she has been accustomed. The bachelor, therefore, could pay the tax and still come out ahead, so far as the pecuniary question is concerned. But it is believed that there are many bachelors who are so unwilling, because their offers to support some nice girl have been declined, with or without thanks, the young schoolmarm is generally much sought after by bachelors, and when she gets a good salary is encouraged to refuse their offers. This would fall hard on the bachelor who had made an offer to a young female teacher and met with a refusal. The tax would swell the revenues of the teacher and encourage her to persist in the refusal of all eligible bachelors who were willing to work for her.

An amendment to the bill might be

made to remedy this injustice. For instance, it might be provided that when a bachelor had made an offer of marriage in a registered letter to a schoolmarm and had been refused he should thereafter forever be exempt from paying any tax on account of his failure to marry.

There seems no disposition to distrust the widowers, probably on the ground that they are already too anxious to marry and no law on the subject is needed.

The Salary Grab.

There is, beyond doubt, an impression among many that Congressmen are not paid enough. It is admitted that many members of Congress, possibly most of them, would be dear at any price. It is freely granted that many of them would have great difficulty in earning \$1,000 a year in any other employment. But it is said on the other hand that there are men in Congress who can earn two or three times the salary they receive in private employment. It is also said that there are many who are not in Congress who get much more, and it is suggested that we ought to invite these high-priced men into the public service by raising salaries.

On the other hand, we see very few Congressmen resigning. We see comparatively few that are not candidates for re-nomination and re-election. We recently noted the case of a Congressman whose re-election, according to his own confession, cost him \$3,500. As to the men in private life who get large compensation, some of them do not want to go to Congress, and most of them could not get elected if they offered themselves. The notion that they would be in Congress if salaries were higher is altogether chimerical. Some of them have offered their services, and they have been declined without any expressions of regret. Some of them would not be Congressmen at any price, because their ambition does not lie that way. There is, undoubtedly, a great deal of money among the eligible to go to Congress, and the unsuccessful aspirants are not noticeably inferior in ability and patriotism to those who succeed. The successful admit that they are forced to pay out considerable sums to enable the voters to perceive that they are superior to their competitors. Instead of a rush to get out of Congress into more lucrative positions, there is a rush to try to get in. It is really impossible to see that the public service is suffering in consequence of the salaries being too low. There are those who steadfastly believe that we had a better class of men in Congress when the salary was \$5 a day than we have now.

The Hartford Courant, a Republican paper, in reviewing the vote on congressional salaries, says it is not so much the thing done as the sneaky way in which it was done that will kindle popular resentment. "The re-elected members of the present House who voted themselves an additional \$2,500 apiece per annum for their services in the next House went about it very much as persons in a different walk of life go about the robbing of a hen roost." In support of this position a history of the matter is given, and it is instructive.

The subject came up on December 13, 1906. Mr. Littauer, of New York, who was not re-elected in November, stood sponsor for it. Doubtless he was selected for the reason that he will not be a member of the Sixtieth Congress. He offered an amendment to an appropriation bill making the increase. Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the amendment that the increased pay should not take effect until March 4, 1909. Littauer accepted the amendment, but he said he thought the Senate would raise the pay anyway. There was a roll call, and the raise of pay was defeated by 158 yeas to 106 nays. The bill went to the Senate, which failed to put the \$7,500 pay for Congressmen into the bill. So it went back to the House, and on January 18 Mr. Littauer offered an amendment putting the pay of Congressmen at \$7,500 after March 4, 1907. A vote was had and the Speaker said the yeas had it. A roll call was asked for, and only thirty-four gentlemen supported the demand, which the Speaker said was not a sufficient number. So the salary grab went through without a roll call. Nobody went on record, but a month before 158 members of the House, half the whole membership, had voted against an increase after March 4, 1909. That shows the difference among statesmen when there is a roll call and when there is not. The unrecorded vote on the 18th was 133 yeas to 92 nays.

In the very brief debate on the raise in salaries Mr. Burleson, of Texas, was recognized, and after declaring himself opposed to the amendment, said: "When the amendment providing for an increase of salary paid members of Congress was first offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Littauer) it made the increase take place for the Sixty-first Congress. I voted for it because I believed that the average cost of supporting a wife in the style to which she has been accustomed. The bachelor, therefore, could pay the tax and still come out ahead, so far as the pecuniary question is concerned. But it is believed that there are many bachelors who are so unwilling, because their offers to support some nice girl have been declined, with or without thanks, the young schoolmarm is generally much sought after by bachelors, and when she gets a good salary is encouraged to refuse their offers. This would fall hard on the bachelor who had made an offer to a young female teacher and met with a refusal. The tax would swell the revenues of the teacher and encourage her to persist in the refusal of all eligible bachelors who were willing to work for her.

An amendment to the bill might be

insisted on having the vote recorded. It looks like fifty-eight of them were willing to have an increased salary thrust upon them.

"Progressive" Republicanism.

From Maine to California, from Michigan to Florida, from Dan to Ber-sheba, the present Administration has proclaimed itself and has been proclaimed, progressive. What is being done along lines of the largest and most practical reforms demanded by the proletariat in both parties?

From the Washington Herald, conservative, observant and having its being in the edge of the white light that beats about the White House throne, is taken the following "outline of a conservative national policy" gleaned from the attitude of numerous influential Republican leaders in and out of Congress:

"Tariff—No reciprocity; a maximum and minimum tariff, with the present tariff rates as the minimum; retaliation upon other high-tariff nations; no revision of rates downward."

"Trusts—All the tariff protection they want, with some ship subsidy thrown in."

"Ship Subsidy—Subventions to the Har-riman and Hill lines, with more to come for similar impetuous shipping corporations, under the 'sinking wedge' has captured the Treasury open."

"Railroads—Let 'em alone. Election of Senators by Vote of the People—Nothing doing."

"Castles—Millions for fortifications, but not one cent off the Dingley tariff." The Herald asks where stand the eminent conservative candidates for President with respect to these vital questions? For an answer as to the position of Mr. Roosevelt, a romping radical, whom his close friends believe to be in danger of being forced to take the nomination, read yesterday's message to Congress.

Flood Floats a Cistern.

Terre Haute papers publish photographs of a cistern that was floated from its foundations by the recent flood, carried some distance and left intact, lying upon its side in the mud like a stranded whale.

The cistern was built of brick and concrete, ten feet deep and seven feet wide, and constructed below the surface of the earth as are most well-regulated cisterns. When the flood broke the Wabash river levee it gouged the cistern out of the earth and bore it along upon the rush of waters. It is believed that it can be replaced in its "socket" when the waters subside.

Everyone has heard of the cyclone that picked walnuts out of a barrel one at a time and sent a column of them hundreds of feet in the air, of the storm that picked up the water from a pond in which one-half of a family had sought refuge and poured it into the cyclone cellar upon the rest of the family, bringing together in death the house that had divided upon the question of whether the pond or the cellar offered the greater prospect of dodging the tornado, and of the wind that took the roof off of the grocery and carried a crate of eggs a block without breaking an egg. Few persons have believed these stories. Let him who doubts the ability of the elements to play fantastic tricks go to Terre Haute and see the cistern that voyaged upon the face of the waters.

As many railroad accidents were in times past accounted for by employees being drunk, 800,000 of the 1,200,000 railroad men now on duty in the United States are under orders to neither drink nor venture to place their hands on the wheel of a locomotive while under the influence of alcohol. The penalty is dismissal from service. In Canada if a locomotive engineer or a train conductor is found to be under the influence of alcohol he is liable to ten years' imprisonment. A significant comment on the absence of railroad men is that when the Louisville and Nashville held their annual convention in Memphis last year, the papers stated that in all the gatherings held in that convention city there had never been a more orderly set of men.

Just to see in what way the saloons were superior to the other attractions life might offer a working man, or a homeless one, a prominent minister turned his back on the city of New York and the question at first hand. Afterward he told of the universal kindness of the saloonkeeper, and of the various ways in which he

ANOTHER MOVE

Against Great Northern By Attorney General Young

AIMED AT PARENT ROAD OF HILL CORPORATION.

SEEKS TO HAVE CHARTER DECLARED FORFEITED.

COMPANY MUST SHOW CAUSE.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25.—Attorney General Young today began mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company to show cause why its charter should not be forfeited. This company, formerly known as the Minnesota and Pacific Company, is really the parent company of the Great Northern Railway Company and the Great Northern is joined in this issue, as it is the owner of the Manitoba company's stock. Attorney General Young has given the Associated Press a digest of the claims set up in the bill filed in the Supreme Court. The complaint goes to the effect that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company with its constituent companies forming the "merger" known as the Great Northern Railway Company. Attorney General Young says: "We have commenced an action in the name of the State against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company to forfeit its charter, for the reason that ever since it transferred its railroad, with all its equipment, to the Great Northern Railway Company on February 1, 1890, it has ceased to perform the functions for which it was created and has therefore forfeited its right to exist under our laws as a railway company. We have joined the Great Northern Railway Company as a party to this action, because it is the owner of all the stock of the Manitoba company, and for the further reason that in the alleged purchase of the property and the assets of the Manitoba company by the Great Northern company a very large amount of watered stock was issued by the latter company, which we claim is void under the law of this State, on which the public is now and ever since its issuance has been and will be prejudiced. We ask that this stock be declared void and the payment of further dividends thereon be prohibited. We are convinced that the Manitoba company is no longer entitled to exist as a railway and that the speediest way to dispose of its claim to exemption from the rate of taxes paid by other railway companies is to have its charter voided. We have therefore joined the Great Northern to be obliged to pay taxes at a 4 per cent. rate, the same as other companies.

"We are also of the opinion that the Great Northern should not be allowed to pay dividends on watered stock heretofore issued, and that it should be required to show whether the large amount of stock which, according to the records according to the public accountants, is fictitious, should be further recognized as a part of its capitalization.

"This suit will involve also the question of the company's right to create a lot of subsidiary companies, composed of its own stock, which it has done by extensions, and then issue stocks and bonds at will without any public supervision, and the right of the Great Northern Company to divert the proceeds of the sale of its capital stock to the purchase of the stocks and bonds of such subsidiary companies."

BIG SUMAC FACTORY

Probably Will Be Located In Elizabethtown—Advised Offered. Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A sumac factory, to cost \$20,000 or \$25,000, will probably be built in this city. M. S. Orth, proprietor of the Great Diamond factory at East View, this county, which was recently burned, is in consultation with the Commercial Club here and the Elizabethtown club offered him an exemption of taxes for five years, free water and a site. Mr. Orth has the proposition under consideration and it is probable he will probably build the factory here.

Will Manufacture Fabrics.

Campbellsville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand dollars' stock was subscribed in this city for the purpose of organizing a textile mill, to be the manufacturing of woolen fabrics, overalls, shirts, etc. The enterprise will be pushed to completion, and a view of beginning operation by September 1. The factory structure will be of brick and will give employment to from fifty to 100 laborers. There were no number of others who wanted stock, but could not secure it.

Miners' Board Adjourns.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, which adjourned today and adjourned. The board decided that an attorney should be called in to draft suitable bills for the workmen and workmen's compensation bills. The workmen's compensation bill will provide that a special fund shall be paid for the death or injury of a man killed or injured while following some hazardous occupation.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Services will be conducted in Louisville churches to-morrow as follows:

Presbyterian.

—Second, corner Second and Broadway, the Rev. Robert Watson Smith, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. "Comfort and Joy."

—First, Fourth avenue, between Broadway and Walnut streets, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Lyons, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. "Your Faith."

—Woodland, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, pastor. Regular services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Union, the Rev. O. M. Fitzgerald, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. "The Gospel Power."

—Fourth, the Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. "The Gospel Power."

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RETAIL DEMAND

Is Stimulated By Lower Temperature.

GRATIFYING STEADINESS NOTED IN IRON AND STEEL.

STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN PRIMARY MARKETS.

CEREAL PRICES ADVANCED.

New York, Jan. 25.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearing for the week ending January 25, 1907, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

City	1906	1907	%
New York	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	100
Chicago	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	100
Pittsburgh	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	100
Philadelphia	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	100
Baltimore	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Cleveland	\$900,000	\$900,000	100
San Francisco	\$800,000	\$800,000	100
Portland	\$700,000	\$700,000	100
St. Paul	\$600,000	\$600,000	100
Minneapolis	\$500,000	\$500,000	100
Omaha	\$400,000	\$400,000	100
Des Moines	\$300,000	\$300,000	100
Sioux Falls	\$200,000	\$200,000	100
Yankton	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
Sioux City	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
Waterbury	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
Springfield	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Louis	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Joseph	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Charles	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Mary	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Ignace	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Anthony	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. James	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. John	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Peter	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
St. Paul	\$100,000	\$100,000	100
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